The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Message of Governor Gist to the South Carolina Legislature.

THE STATE BOUND TO SECEDE.

The Governor has no Hope of a United South.

He Thinks South Carolina will be Followed by Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

How the Postal Difficulty is to be Surmounted.

Adams' Express to be Used in the Distribution of Correspondence.

UNION MASS MEETING AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. GIST—THE QUESTION OF SECESSION DISCUSSED.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Gov. GIST in his Message devotes many pages to local and State affairs.

He says the view of secession becomes doubly important, that we will have direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to foster enterprises for such purposes by guarantees of five per cent. Referring to the postal matter he says he is authorized by the Postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes, he will sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey the call of the State. This, together with the resignations of Postmasters generally would enable the State to establish her postal arrangements herself unembarrassed. He suggests, as a temporary expedient, to use Adams' Express. He further suggests that probably arrangements will be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities, for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy formed. If the Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession, the present postal arrangement must cease, and another under a State authority be substituted. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly border States. He says let them keep their slave property in our borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act or action of their confederates. He hopes, however, that all the Slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy. He advises the passage of most ample and stringent laws against Abolition incendiaries to supercede lynching and deter violations of law. The Governor in referring to the action of South Carolina in sending MEMMINGER to Virginia, and the failure to obtain the coöperation of the Southern Conference, except Mississippi and Alabama, says all hopes of concerted action of the South are lost; but one course is left South Carolina to act consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that looks neither to the right nor to the left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain propositions looking to the continuance of the present Union. The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says it is gratifying to know that if a resort to arms is necessary, we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, who will flock promptly to the standard, and share her fortunes. He concludes thus: "I cannot permit myself to believe that in madness or passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina after secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defences, or interfering with the imports or exports; but if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

FROM VIRGINIA.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT MADISON AGAINST SECESSION—LINCOLN'S CABINET—FINANCIAL MATTERS, &C.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Charleston *Review* publishes a letter from Ex-President MADISON on secession, written to Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES, which has never been published before. It was called forth by a communication in the *Review*, written by RIVES, under the signature of "A Friend to the Union and State Rights." It is published *verbatim* from the manuscript, and bears no date, but one in answer to it, written by RIVES, is dated Jan. 17, 1833. From it I take the following extract:

"I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98 and '99 as countenancing the doctrine that a State may at will secede from its constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact, absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn it against its will out of its union with them. But such a doctrine would not till of late have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than where it is now most contended for."

I see it stated that ROBERT E. SCOTT, of Fauquier, is spoken of for LINCOLN'S Cabinet. He would not give half as much satisfaction to the Union men of Virginia as BOTTS, in my opinion. BOTTS' great Lynchburgh speech has been stereotyped in Philadelphia, and is being printed for general circulation. Thousands of copies are to be scattered over the State before the meeting of the Legislature by the Union men. It will no doubt do much to allay the disunion excitement.

The Bank Presidents held a meeting to-day to consider the report of the Committee of Directors. They decided to receive on deposit and pay out the bills of all solvent Banks in the State, except the Bank of Winchester, the Bank of the Old Dominion at Petersburgh, the Bank of Phillipi, the Bank of Fairmount, the Bank of Berkley, the Banks of Wheeling and branches, and the Bank of the Valley and branches, not including the Bank at Staunton and the Bank at Christiansburgh.

Exchange rates between Richmond and the Northern cities varies from seven to ten per cent. Business is confined to the brokers.

The markets are more cheerful this week than last. Articles for which the South are depending on the North have advanced, on account of the disarrangement of exchange. Flour is very dull, and holders are willing to sell for cash at $6 50. There are no peas or potatoes in market. S.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CITIZEN'S UNION MASS MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A citizen's meeting, composed of all parties, was held last night, which passed the minority resolutions, deploring the election of a President upon sectional issues; declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all the Slaveholding States; that she don't despair of justice within the Union, as both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the Executive; that Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of the Northern statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave law; appealing to the Southern States not to desert the common cause of the South within the Union; and resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions on her constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's message was delivered. Its tone was uncompromising. The members are unanimous for secession.

CONTRADICTION FROM MR. CURRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Hon. JABEZ L. M. CURRY, of Alabama, in a private letter, gives a flat contradiction to the report that he is against secession.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE AND COMING EXCITEMENT—ARMING THE STATE—A UNION ELEMENT—THE MINUTE-MEN, ETC.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 25, 1860—P. M.

There has been quite a lull in the excitement during the last few days, but the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow will doubtless bring about a renewal of the exciting scenes. It being definitely settled in the minds of all that the State will secede as soon as the Convention meets, the Legislature will at once proceed to put everything on a war footing. There will be two reports presented to the Legislature by the Military Committee,—that of the minority will be presented by Dr. GREEN, who in part represents the Richland District, and now holds a commission of Colonel in one of the volunteer regiments. Both reports will recommend the complete arming of the State, and the calling out of 10,000 volunteers. The only difference on the part of the Committee is reported to be in regard to minor points, which will of course soon be settled by the Legislature. Those who have every opportunity of knowing, assert that at the first call for volunteers not less than 50,000 South Carolinians will flock to the standard. [We believe the total male population of the State over 16 years of age is but 58,000.]

The Convention having voted the State out of the Union, it is asserted that the details will have to be carried out by the Legislature, and then we shall have an exciting time, for it is known that although every member of both Houses is in favor of secession, there are not a few whose love for the Union is so strong that they will do all in their power to heal the breach in case the North makes proper amends for the aggressions heaped upon the South during past years, and gives ample security for the future. Among the most rabid of the Secessionists will be found gentlemen who adhere to the Union, and who will hazard all but honor to preserve it; at the same time, there are others who openly proclaim that under the Republican rule the State cannot and shall not reënter the Confederacy.

The Minute Men of Columbia had a very large and enthusiastic meeting last night. Among a number of new members who signed the constitution were Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, Col. WADE HAMPTON, and Col. J. RANSOM CALHOUN. The latter gentleman has hurried home from Paris, stopping only long enough in Washington City to resign his position as Secretary to the French Legation. Messrs. HAMPTON and PRESTON are reported to have made powerful secession speeches, but as none but the invited were present, of course I am unable to make a report of what they said. Col. HAMPTON represents the Richland District, and he took the occasion to explain how it was that he was absent on his Mississippi plantation during the extra session of the Legislature—the telegraphic dispatches sent did not reach him in time.

The ladies here are as firm Secessionists as the men. At a ball a few nights since, during a recess in the dancing, the ladies held a meeting and unanimously resolved "that this is the last ball we will ever attend in the United States." There is one kind of union they have not yet denounced, but if any Northerner should come out this way looking for a wife, and does not find one in favor of separate State action he will come very near being cheated.

The militia, ununiformed, were out on parade today, to the number of three or four hundred. They were armed with all kinds of firearms, from pistols up to blunderbusses, but went through the drill very well. There is a law compelling every able-bodied man in the State who does not belong to a volunteer company to parade four times a year, under regularly commissioned field and staff officers.

The Exchange Bank of Columbus, yesterday, through the Board of Directors, notified the Governor that it was ready and desirous of taking its full quota of the $400 000 loan which will be authorized by the Legislature for military purposes.

A man named HARPER, supposed to entertain Abolition sentiments, and who has been residing at Winnsboro' for some time, was caught a few nights since conversing with a party of negroes. He was taken in charge by the "Minute Men" of the place, carried to the railroad, and his passage paid to the North. He was politely informed that, if ever caught again within the borders of the State, he would not fare so well.

Last night was one of the coldest ever known in Columbia, and this morning the hydrants were all found to be frozen, a circumstance of unusual occurrence. Z.

THE WEST ON THE ELECTION AND THE UNION.

THE VOTE OF THE WEST—THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO UNITED FOR THE UNION—THE ERA OF 1800 AND 1860—THE REVOLUTION COMPLETE.

THE BEECHES, November, 1860.

The West has justified my predictions to the letter. Ohio has given LINCOLN 45,000 majority over DOUGLAS, and 20,000 over DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL; I said LINCOLN would have 150,000 in the Northwest, and has it, thus:

Ohio	45,000	Wisconsin	20,000
Indiana	25,000	Iowa	10,000
Michigan	25,000	Minnesota	5,000
Illinois	20,000		

If the official result is materially different from this, the majorities will prove larger. The Breckinridge vote of Ohio is about 15,000, and mostly in the northern counties. The Douglas faction, as I said in one of my former letters, is crushed out. It embraces, it is true, the body of the party in the Free States, but has utterly failed. Looking to the Valley of the Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee has voted for BELL—and I am now advised Missouri has also. Thus you find the entire West united against the Southern Party. It casts 100 electoral votes against the destructive policy of the South, and on the question of secession, the whole West will be united to a man. There are a great many people in the West who think it would be a good thing for South Carolina to secede for a time. Such a condition as she would be in, would be an effectual preventive of all future secession attempts. Of course the United States must collect the revenue, and two or three revenue cutters off Charleston and Georgetown, would do that.

In looking over the battle-field, I am inclined to congratulate you in New-York on a fact, to which I alluded before the election—the great advantage you have in the fusion of all your opponents; you have now cut off the heads of the Hydra at one blow. If they had been honest enough to have maintained each his own ground, fusion might have been held up *in terrorem* for the future. But it is now ended. The whole fusion lot (or, as they would have been called in the Revolution—tories)—have been struck down together, and they *will rise no more* (at least in that shape.) It is much to be regretted, as it was of the old Federalists—that many good, sound, and talented men, will lose political caste, for their want of sagacity. But, such is the fate of political warfare; and I trust they will use the opportunities of their exile to correct the habits and morals of their followers. Such a picture as you gave of Marshal RYNDERS and his followers ought to admonish any nation, or party, that the time for change has come. A Kentucky paper says, with truth, that they can live under LINCOLN, for *they have survived the Administration of Buchanan*, the worst and the most corrupt ever endured in any country. The disruption and destruction of the Democratic Party is due entirely to the falsehood, imbecility and corruption of the Buchanan Administration. It might have been defeated, but could not have been destroyed by any other means.

The era of 1800 and 1860 have a striking resemblance to one another. The Democratic Party of 1800 came into power on the wave of free, liberal and generous sentiments; in one word by a *sympathy with the wants of the people and the progress of the age.* The old Federal Party, containing much of the intellect and worth of the nation, failed simply because it wanted this sympathy with the people; because it did not see that the *world moves.* It wanted to prevent immigration, and to suppress free speech—and fell forever, by failing to sympathize with the poor and the oppressed. This is just the case with the *pseudo* Democracy of this day. It has sided with oppression and property, *against* freedom and man. The Republicans, on the other hand, have sided with freedom and the people. The difference was radical; the decision is final. The party called Democratic can rise no more. Your Democratic millionaires subscribing money to continue the Pro-Slavery system have made a great mistake. They have sacrificed the influence they might have had to maintain a sinking and desperate cause. The world will be no worse for it, but *they* will live to repent it.

There is another similarity between 1800 and 1860. In 1800 to 1814, there was a terrible threatening and rattling among the Federalists of New-England, which finally culminated in the Hartford Convention. There is now a worse threatening in the South. New-England lost power and it went to the South. The South has now lost power and it has gone to the West; but *the West will not lose it.* It is a complete and final revolution. Political power has now passed to where, by the prodigious growth of population and wealth, it must remain. The census of 1860 confirms it. The seat of Government is as much removed to the Valley of the Ohio, as if the Capital was taken up and set there. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE DANGER OF DISSOLUTION—WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVERT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday you say "constant suggestions are made on every side that something should be done to avert the danger and preserve the Union. We concede fully the desirableness of restoring calmness and confidence to the public mind, and we would willingly do anything in our power to aid in producing that result. But what can be done?" I believe that you are sincere in this declaration, and honestly desire to know "what can be done" by you and other leaders of the Republican Party to preserve the Union. I, therefore, have concluded to answer your query, and say what *I* think can be done. The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other made may be proposed by the Congress." Congress meets in December next; let the Republican members unite with the Democrats in the passage of an act proposing the following amendments:

1. That Slavery shall not exist in any Territory north of 36° 30', between the Atlantic and Pacific. (The Ordinance of 1787.)

2. That in any Territory south of that line, the people thereof may determine for themselves, when they come to form a State Constitution, *and not before*, whether Slavery shall be recognized or excluded therefrom.

3. That no amendment of the Constitution shall ever be made, affecting the institution of Slavery in any State, unless the consent of the State to be affected shall be obtained thereto.

4. Electors for President and Vice-President shall hereafter be chosen by Congressional Districts.

Let these proposed amendments be ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States, which can de done (if the Republican leaders will consent) in January, and the "Union will be preserved." Unless this is done I believe that South Carolina and the seven Gulf States will withdraw from the Union. Is there any concession in these proposed amendments which you could, as honorable men, make to the South? If engrafted into the Constitution the South will be forever protected in her just rights, and the hands of the conservative party of the South will be so strengthened as to enable them to resist the efforts of those amongst them who desire a dissolution of the Union. BENTON.

THE POSITION AND PURPOSE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19, 1850.

From the inclosed editorial note, I judge you do not appreciate the true position of South Carolina. Although an impression exists that the Legislature can pass an ordinance of secession, it would have to be ratified by the people in Convention, hence it was considered preferable to submit the matter to the Convention. It will be as unanimous as was the Legislature in calling it, and the ordinance will be passed as soon as it assembles. Until that is done, and the day fixed for resuming the sovereign power of the State in full, the citizens of South Carolina will discharge every duty they owe to the Government under the Constitution. No one has any idea of impeding any of the laws while the State remains in the Confederacy. She came in under a solemn compact, which has been violated by the North, and she will go out in consequence of treason to the Constitution, which has culminated in the election of one who avows that treason. You may as well undeceive your readers and tell them the truth—there is no Union Party in South Carolina. For ten years there have been two parties in the State—one *Secessionists per se*, the other *Coöperationists*, or those who were unwilling to secede without one or more States uniting with South Carolina. Now they are united under the banner of the former, and only one opinion exists in the State as to the necessity for immediate action. You may consider the secession of South Carolina a fixed fact, and take your position accordingly. It has virtually taken place, and only awaits the formality of a Convention proclaiming it. If you counsel coercion of a sovereign State, go ahead; the issue will be met by the South with the spirit of '76, and we would be recreant to the principles which governed our fathers and grandfathers, if it were not so. At any rate, do not longer deceive your people by any illusive idea, that South Carolina will under any contingency retrace her steps. I inclose you an editorial from the *Carolinian* of this morning, and Mr. PRESTON'S declaration. They will give you the convictions of our people.

The North has long had notice of what the South would do; they will now have action. I know what I write when I tell you that the question is not now an open one. The Union is at an end—henceforth the North and the South will constitute separate Governments. Respectfully yours, * *

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

THE CHANCES OF ADJUSTMENT.

From the New-York Times.

Whatever may be the feeling just now, however, we have very little doubt that the necessity for a compromise of some sort, if peaceful relations are to be preserved, will, ere long, become more clearly apparent. We cannot resist the conviction, forced upon us by evidence of the most trustworthy character, that disunion is the *settled purpose* of South Carolina; that two or three other Slave States stand ready to second and support her in it the moment she shall take a decisive step,—and that nearly all the rest are disposed, if not determined, to join in resisting any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce them into submission. We believe this to be the actual state of the case at the present moment; and except in a very few localities at the South, we see no conservative movement of any vigor or vitality. As to the Gulf States, if there is any Union feeling in any of them, it has not yet taken any organized form.

The danger is that any plan of compromise that can be suggested comes too soon for the North, and by and by will come too late for the South. The restoration of the Missouri line ought to be satisfactory to moderate conservative men of both sections—though, in view of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the claims of the South, it would be necessary to embody it in an amendment of the Constitution. Neither section would probably run the risk of making it dependent upon an act of Congress.

The Albany *Evening Journal* comments on the above as follows:

There is little to be hoped from *extremes* on either side of this question. The *fire-eaters* of the South, and the *Abolitionists* of the North, aim, for different reasons, at the same end. Both are Disunionists. The efforts of each have tended to a common object.

We have never "calculated the value of the Union." Our earliest impressions are deepest and most abiding. In the simplicity of childhood, we learned, from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, to

"Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

We are now old-fashioned enough to cherish this admonition. When, thirty years ago, this "attempt dawned" in South Carolina, it *was* "indignantly frowned upon." But upon its second "dawning" it does not encounter, from the right quarter, the "indignation" which rebuked and overawed it then. It is now more than tolerated by members of the President's Cabinet. If, upon the reassembling of Congress, the President himself proves derelict, the country must prepare itself for a stern ordeal. Encouraged by Federal impunity, treason will assume a defiant attitude.

The real motives of those who conspire to overthrow the Government are carefully concealed. The reasons assigned are mere pretexts—nothing more, in fact, than false pretences. The quiet, calm, constitutional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, to be President and Vice President, constitutes neither justification, excuse or apology for dissolving the Union. With no other cause of complaint, we are prepared—our friends are prepared—the country is prepared—to abide the consequences, "peacefully if they may—forcibly if they must."

But with our consent, humble as it is, the South shall have no *just* cause of quarrel. None of their constitutional rights should be abridged—none of their lawful interests should be injuriously affected. The North should discharge its whole duty to the South; and then, come what may come, maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

It is, probably, too true, that any plan of adjustment "comes *too soon* for the North, and will come *too late* for the South." It is almost certain to be so, if the President falters. And this problem—fraught with consequences so vital—will be solved in a week!

LOUISIANA.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MOORE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizes the Executive to convene the General Assembly thereof on extraordinary occasions; and whereas, the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the office of President of the United States by a sectional and aggressive Anti-Slavery party, whose hostility to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and long-continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal amity, now consummated by this last insult and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot-box, does, in my opinion, as well as that of a large number of citizens of all parties and pursuits, furnish an occasion such as is contemplated by the Constitution; and whereas, some of our sister States, aggrieved like ours, are preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their institutions and their people, and both patriotism and the necessity of self-preservation require us to deliberate upon our own course of action;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extra session, and do appoint Monday, the 10th day of December next, at 12 M., for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature at the capitol in Baton Rouge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Baton Rouge, the seat of Government of this State, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT GALE.

Additional Disasters Reported on the Lakes.

PORT DOVER, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The propeller *Jersey City*, from Cleveland, with a cargo of flour and pork, is a total wreck, two miles from Long Point. Sixteen of her crew and one passenger are lost. The saved are Capt. MONROE, two firemen, one wheelman, and a passenger named RANDALL. Five bodies have been picked up. Those saved report that nearly all reached shore, but perished in the snow-storm. The captain's and passenger's hands were badly frozen. The two engineers were found frozen to death three hundred yards from the light-house, locked in each other's arms. The cargo is strewed along the beach for miles. The captain arrived here to-day.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Ploughboy*, which left here ten days ago for Detroit, has not since been heard of. She may have run into some port for shelter. She had only three days' provisions. There is nearly six inches depth of snow here, and the weather is cold.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The bark *Cleveland* and the bark supposed to be the *Clayton* are ashore at the head of Long Island. The schooner *Nonpareil*, of Sackett's Harbor, has sails gone. The bark *Fontanella* is ashore at the crossing-place, Fox Island. The schooner *Wild Rover* is ashore at South Bay Point, Canada, with a cargo of grain. The schooner *Sarah* is ashore opposite Kingston. The schooner *Mary*, of St. Catharines, is ashore at Timber Island. The *Quebec* is ashore at Nine Mile Point. The bark *Tornado*, of Chicago, with corn, went ashore at Tibbetts and went to pieces; crew reported lost. The *Coleraine* went ashore on the rocks near Brockville. A bark, name unknown, is ashore at Cedar Islands. Two schooners are on the Four Mile Point. The schooner *Revolving Light* is ashore at Cape Vincent; she has a cargo of grain. The *Enterprise* is ashore at Long Point, Canada. The *Cape Horn* is ashore at Point Peninsular; the captain injured.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. LINCOLN occupied himself, to-day, principally with reading several hundred letters, accumulated during his absence.

Mr. LINCOLN is in possession of reliable private information from Kansas, showing the published accounts of the Montgomery affair to be greatly exaggerated, and no attack on the border Slave States intended.

Mr. BATES, of Missouri, is strongly urged by Western politicians.

The town is oppressively dull, and office seekers command a premium with hotel keepers.

The West Washington Market Property.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

State-Engineer RICHMOND and Attorney-General MYERS, acting under a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land-office, left for New-York last evening to inquire into the value of the West Washington Market property, and ascertain upon what terms a settlement can be effected with the City. Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL will meet them there. Prof. PERKINS and O. W. CHILDS accompany them.

Improved Mail and Passenger Time Schedule Southwest and West.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The new schedule for Western and Southwestern mails and passengers took effect on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday. It materially lessened the time of transit to Cincinnati, Memphis, St. Louis and all other chief cities in the Western States.

Mayoralty Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

E. S. TOBEY has been nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republicans and "Citizens."

FRANCIS CHILDS, Republican, has been nominated for Charlestown.

THEODORE OTIS has been nominated by the "Citizens" of Roxbury.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The stable of STUTE & FISKE, in Summerville, was burned last night with six horses. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 8 o'clock, and she will sail about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Movements of Senator Hamlin.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Senator HAMLIN arrived last evening from Chicago, and leaves to-night for Cleveland *en route* for Washington.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The various Conventions to nominate School Officers resulted as follows:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, held brief consultations and adjourned—generally with a view to consult with Tammany. Ninth Ward nominated WM. VAN ARSDALE; Tenth, NORMAN MCLEOD; Eleventh, CHRISTIAN METZGER; Thirteenth, CHAS. D. BROWN; Fourteenth, JOHN H. COLYER; Eighteenth, WEARE D. PARSONS; Twenty-first, HENRY G. DE FOREST.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Adams' Express for Philadelphia papers at least three hours in advance of the mails. Enterprise such as this is noteworthy, when we are receiving papers from Nashville and New-Orleans at least a month old—so far back, for instance, as Oct. 28. We are also indebted to the American Express for the prompt delivery of Western packages.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from this port on Saturday, the 24th inst., for Liverpool, will touch off Cape Race for later dispatches from New-York. She will probably arrive off Cape Race about Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst. Dispatches left with Mr. GEORGE STOKER, No. 7 Broad-street, up to 10 A. M. on that day, will be promptly forwarded.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Unpleasant Weather—Snow—Brigham Young Gone on a Southern Tour—Educational Matters—Horse Stealing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

After a very fine spell of weather we have had a very sharp foretaste of Winter. Sunday was one of those peculiarly unpleasant days, of which this latitude can boast—very windy and very dusty, the fine particles of earth at times so filling the air as not only to obstruct the vision, but to penetrate eyes, mouth, and nostrils to an exceedingly annoying degree. At night the Heavens looked black and threatening. The next morning, the earth was covered with about six inches of snow. More fell at intervals through the day. This was the first snow in the Valley this season, and it appeared to take things animate and inanimate by surprise. The fruit-trees had not shed their leaves, and the compact, snow falling upon them, bore down the young branches to the ground, insomuch that many trees of three or four years old, and under, were dwarfed to one-third their natural size. The young shoots, however, being more elastic now than in the Spring, sank gracefully under their burden, and consequently little harm in the way of breakage was done. A great deal of the root crop is yet to be gathered, and many of the people are caught with their new buildings half erected.

On Tuesday morning early, two inches more of snow fell. The air since has been clear and sharp, the days fine, and the nights frosty. The snow, however, has not yet disappeared from the Valley. One benefit of this storm will be the softening of the ground for Fall plowing, as some of it had become so hard as to make it a matter of difficulty to lift potatoes, carrots, beets, and the root crops in general.

BRIGHAM, with his two coadjutors, KIMBALL and WELLS, accompanied by a select party of adherents, have started on a tour South. How far they may go before they return, may be known to the initiated, but BRIGHAM is famous for doing two things, at times—keeping his own counsel and acting under the impression of the moment. Hence, though a programme be laid out, as like as not a sudden change will be made in it during the journey. Notwithstanding, one may guess the direction and extent. He has recently made a trip to Provo and Provo Valley. So he will go somewhere else this time. He will scarcely go eastward, there is nothing that way for him to visit; and he certainly will not go West; that will be too proximate to Camp Floyd. The Mormon settlements South extend some 300 miles. He will hardly make such a trip as will circumscribe those distant settlements, at this season, when the inclemency of weather, with the mercury near zero, is quite within the range of possibility. A visit to Juab, or to San Pete Valley, would seem more probable. He might extend his trip to the capital, Fillmore, some one hundred and fifty miles, or to the new settlements on the Sevier, or to the lead works on the Beaver. The precise distance will, likely, depend more or less on the weather.

BRIGHAM has made quite a number of these tours the present season, perhaps to compensate for his indoor detention, compulsory or politic, of '58-9. Cache Valley, Provo City, Provo Valley, the Weber Coal Beds, and now the Southern country, come in for their share of attention. These rural trips seem to partake of a threefold character—recreative, exploratory and religious. Of course, BRIGHAM, sitting in his office, to "give counsel to the brethren," almost from night to morn, from morn to dewy eve, although we have very little dew in this region, must certainly feel very eager to ruralize occasionally for a week or two. And at the same time he can take a glance at the resources and facilities of the country, advising the "brethren" to build a city here, or a fort there, or a hamlet sort of a settlement somewhere else, or to open kanyons in various parts of the country. While, as sure as fate, there would be plenty of exhortation to continue faithful, to punctually pay tithing, to raise lots of grain, and to keep it, instead of selling it to the Gentiles, not forgetting a strong dose of comfort in the fond anticipation of the day of victory, when Time and the enemies of the Saints should be no more.

A number of school teachers and others have recently organized the "Deseret School-Teachers' Association," in this city, the avowed object of which is "to promote the advancement and concentrate the efforts of school teachers in this city; and, as opportunities offer, throughout the Territory, to correspond with societies of a similar character, wherever established, and also to aim at the attainment of uniformity in connexion with the practice of school teaching, by means of lectures, lessons, essays, readings, illustrations and criticisms." The following are the officers: ORSON PRATT, Jr., President; JAMES COBB, G. W. MOUSLEY, Vice-Presidents; W. WILLES, Secretary; H. W. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Every once in a while there are some large attempts in Utah at literary and scientific associations. Last Winter, a bill for the establishment of a Historical Society was introduced in the Legislature, but whether that honorable body was too busy in killing the efforts of the "Code Committee," or in cogitating over other engrossing topics, or whether the historic bill was not exactly the thing, or was not born of the right parents, I cannot say; at any rate, no such bill passed, and no Historical Society was established.

Several years ago several societies of ample pretensions sprang up into a kind of mushroom existence for a time. There was the Polysophical Society, the Universal Scientific Society, and I do not know what else. And wonderful things were on the eve of being done. I believe the Polysophical did weather along for a spell, and prosper. But the late JEDEDIAH M. GRANT saw something in it which did not take his fancy, and he thundered away at the institution until it fell, and great was the fall thereof. As to the Universal Scientific Society, I believe nothing has been heard of that bantling since its birth. Whether it was still-born, or what was the matter with it, I cannot undertake to say. However, there does seem something in the climate, or the ways of the folks here, that renders the health of such societies of a very delicate character.

If the late decision of the Probate Court, in the case of BRIGHAM YOUNG *vs.* P. K. DOTSON had been carried into execution, the ex-Marshal's property, or some of it, would ere this have been brought to the hammer. But Judge CROSBY'S expressed opinion against the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in such cases, and his volunteered readiness to issue a writ of injunction, if asked formally to do so, seems to have virtually laid an embargo on the operations of the territorial officials, for the sale has been postponed, and perhaps will be, until after the sitting of the Legislature, when something will, no doubt, be done for the Judges, as the early session is at their request.

Fifteen horses were recently stolen one night from the vicinity of E. T. City, in Tooele Valley, and safely run off. Weber County has had considerable reputation as a rendezvous for thieves and their ill-gotten booty, and the officers there have been stirring up the nests. One gentleman was followed and arrested near Fillmore, with a horse stolen from Ogden. This fellow made a confession by which, if true, it appears that one method of stealing is to bribe Indians to run off animals to a designated spot, where the white thieves are ready to take charge of the property the Indians bring to them, and to pay the reward. Many acts were confessed, and many names given connected with such pursuits. There is something more in this plentitude of stealing than I can comprehend. Undoubtedly, the existing conflict about jurisdiction has some influence in the matter.

Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, of Manti, recently had his foot caught in the wheel of a threshing machine and severely injured.

The Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Cash, $5; M. P. R., $50; J. A. S., $25; through New-York *Observer*, $3; A. Q. K., $15; A. Lowell, Boston, $10; J. Harkley, Alamo, Mich., $5; Summit, Miss., $5; Third Presbyterian Church, Churchill, Richmond, Va., $55; through New-York *Observer*, $10; A Lady, $5; W., New-Road, N. Y., $2; John T. Rockwell, West Winsted, Conn., $30; Reformed Dutch Church, New-Lotts, N. Y., $15 05; through *World*, $5; through New-York *Observer*, $1; A. Thompson, Hopewell, N. Y., $5; First Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y., $100 46; Welsh Congregational Church, Hyde Park, Penn., $21; from Cherry Valley, $55; A. R. Riggs, Drakeville, $20; R. M. Rand, Albany, $3; Miss J. M., Mechanicsburgh, Tenn., $100; M. L. B., Hartford, Conn., $6; J. W. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio, $10; Ladies' Bible Class, Great Barrington, $15; Presbyterian Church, Blairsville, Penn., $15; A Friend of the Needy, Amherst, $1; through New-York *Observer*, $3 50. Total, $596 01. Previously acknowledged, $21,089 04. Total, $21,685 05.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 65 Front-street.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The Safe Arrival Out of the Prince of Wales.

Letter from Lieut. Maury on the Delays of the Voyage.

Refusal of Francis II. to Surrender Gaeta.

Particulars of the Royal Entry into Naples and of Garibaldi's Retirement.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Allied Army within a Day's Journey of Peking.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 14th, and from Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices, by telegraph *via* Queenstown, are one day later than those by the *Arago*, whose news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Baltimore* takes the place of the *City of Manchester*, that vessel not having arrived at Queenstown till the 13th instant.

The new steamer *Leinster* advertised to leave Galway on the 20th for St. John's, N. F., was not ready for sea, and there will be no departure from Galway till the 18th December, when the *Prince Albert* is advertised to sail for New-York.

A telegram published in the London *Times* dated 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. says that two or three strange ships arrived at Plymouth Sound early in the morning, *and are supposed to be the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish.* [The *Arabia*, at Cape Race, announces the safe arrival of the Royal Fleet.]

Letters from Gaeta, dated Nov. 11, state that FRANCIS II. had rejected the proposals for the evacuation of that town. Gen. Bosco had arrived, and would take the command of the troops, who still number 13,000 men. He relies on the strength of the fortress. A Prussian general had arrived on a mission. A Portuguese and a Spanish frigate had arrived off Gaeta.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the King has not yet made up his mind to capitulate. He still retains an army of 15,000 men, which is sufficient for the defence. The new Italian army is to consist of 177 Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and 54 Battalions of Bersaglieri. The French army does not consist of more than 208 Regiments and 21 battalions of Chasseurs.

The *Official Journal* of Naples contains the appointment of GARIBALDI as General of the Army. The siege-works before Gaeta were actively continued. It is still hoped though to secure the submission of Gaeta without any serious fighting, but in case the garrison do not capitulate, the bombardment was to commence in a few days.

Till the convocation of the Great Italian Parliament, which is expected to take place in January, the Viceroy of Naples and the Viceroy of Sicily will exercise full dictatorial powers, doing as they please, both as to laws, institutions and persons.

On GARIBALDI taking his departure for the Island of Caprera, he was overwhelmed with the most striking demonstrations of sympathy from the King, the staff, the officers and the army in general.

GARIBALDI, in his farewell speech, told his companions in arms to be ready to follow him again, as it is likely that a fresh conflict will break out in Italy in March, 1861. GARIBALDI says that 1,000,000 of men and arms will be wanted. The King, it is said, intends mobilizing 20,000 National Guards of the City of Naples.

The French Minister of the Interior had addressed a Circular to all the Prefects, which, after stating that the Government did not prohibit the Pontifical, nor the collection of Peter's pence, says that, notwithstanding, it cannot admit the unauthorized establishment of permanent Committees for collecting subscriptions for a foreign Government, and those which have already been formed are to be dissolved, or they will be subjected to equal penalties. The offerings of individuals can be freely given, as heretofore.

The report is revived that M. THOUVENEL is likely to leave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly.

The Bank of France on the 12th, raised its rate of discount from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

The Manchester *Guardian*, of the 14th inst., says:

"After business hours, and after the closing of the Bank of England yesterday, the Bank Directors suddenly advanced the discount rate to five per cent., in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 in gold for the Bank of France, and of notice of requirement of a similar amount to-morrow. Such an occurrence is almost without parallel. The commercial people generally had left, and the alteration was made too late to have an effect upon the Funds."

A subscription had been set on foot in England with a view of presenting Captain WILSON, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, with a picture of the rescue of the passengers and crew from the burning steamer *Connaught*. The painting of the picture had been entrusted to Mr. BRIERLY, the eminent marine artist, who had been furnished by Capt. LEITCH with full particulars of the event.

Several destructive fires had occurred in Dublin. In one of them the Kildare-street Club House was totally burnt, and three domestics perished in the flames. The loss was heavy.

The London *Press* states that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstration in Canada on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, will be brought before Parliament early in the session. The *Press* eulogizes the loyalty of the Orangemen, and attributes all the unpleasantness to the insulting and overbearing conduct of the Duke of Newcastle.

A long-pending law case of "SHEDDEN *vs.* The Attorney-General and PATRICK," in which some American interests are involved, was progressing in the London Divorce Court. A Miss SHEDDEN advocated her own case, and addressed the Court in speeches occupying several hours in their delivery.

The *Times* publishes a long communication from its correspondent in China. The rupture of negotiations took place on the 7th; and on the 8th the army moved forward on Peking. On the 9th Lord ELGIN proceeded, *and on the 11th the outposts of the allied forces had reached a place called Yung Tsien, 45 miles from Peking.*

The *Times* thinks that by the middle of the month the English and French were under the walls of the capital, and if the Chinese were disposed to resist, another battle must have been fought about this time. The anticipation seems, however, to have been that the Tartar army had been entirely cowed by the European artillery. It is most probable that the appearance of the Allies in the neighborhood of Peking would be the signal for other overtures on the part of the Imperial mandarins.

It is possible that negotiations might have taken place which will allow the army to reëmbark before the approach of Winter, but it seems far more likely the capital has been taken and occupied, and that it will be held the whole Winter; nor can there be any reason to anticipate danger from such a proceeding, and the *Times* hopes to hear by next mail that the two Generals are in full occupation of Pekin, and have imposed such terms upon the enemy as will insure its good behavior for many a year.

The Queen of Spain has declared war against the Emperor of Annam, who is now at war with France and Spain.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The Royal Entry into Naples.

Correspondence of the London News.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

I am delighted to say that both King VICTOR

Emanuel and Garibaldi entered Naples together, for it would have been a grievous thing if, as had been feared, the apostle of Italian liberty, the man of a century, had not been united with the sovereign on this great occasion. When they left the railway, *en route* for the cathedral, there were Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi on his left hand, and the Pro-Dictators of Sicily and Naples sitting opposite them in the same carriage. The suite followed, and all along the railway to the Duomo there was a perfect ovation. The streets, which are very narrow, and scarcely wide enough to admit of more than two fat persons abreast, were festooned with flowers and evergreens hung from window to window; pictures, tapestry, banners, and all the other adjuncts of a great *fête* in Naples were there, but looking as *triste* and downcast as heavy rains could make them. On arriving at the Duomo or the Cathedral, the piazza of which was beautifully decorated, His Majesty was received by the authorities, and conducted to the high altar amidst such a storm of shouts and applause as could only be compared to the storm which was raging outside. "Viva Victor Emanuel!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva Italia Unita!" Such were the cries which rose, not from one, but from a united body of many thousands, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs and flags, as the royal party advanced to the high altar; and this in the cathedral church of San Januarius, the special protector of the Bourbons, whose favor (the saint's) Baron Brenier not long since requested as an honor for M. Thouvenel. There was some attempt to silence the multitude, but you might as well have told the waves of the sea to be silent, and the shouts rose louder and louder by some irresistible necessity which no human power could control.

The King did not take his seat on the throne, but stood a little below it, and wiped—aye, even kings perspire—yes, wiped his hands, and then his face, with his pocket handkerchief; and then looked round with that bold, undaunted aspect which indicated an iron nerve. Shortly after the ceremony began, and His Majesty knelt at the *prie-Dieu*, whilst Garibaldi, the Pro-Dictators, Farini, and others stood behind him. The *Te Deum* was sung in magnificent style; and, as soon as over, the royal party descended from the altar amidst the same long-continued and increasing shouts, and went to visit the treasury and the chapel of San Januarius, where the blood of the saint is kept. Of course it was to be visited, but who can imagine either of those men bowing down in reverence before this chemical humbug?

As soon as the ceremony was over they came down the aisle, and I had an admirable view of the King and the Liberator face to face, and as a gleam of sun shone out on the monarch every line was visible. "Humanity" came first, and "Divinity" after. The difference in the two expressions could not fail to strike the most insensible. I looked at Victor Emanuel's unvarying face and bold glance, and said—he is *re galantuomo*, true to his word, and ready to maintain it with his sword; but I looked on Garibaldi, and felt all the moral grandeur of his character—not a statesman, because he is something much higher—he carries in his face his character, an amiability which wins all hearts and an energy which overcomes all difficulties. The crowd around each was immense, though the soldiers round the church on either side did all they could to keep the path open, but it was all of no use; one of the poorest of the poor laid hold of his sovereign's hand and walked with him; and the people clung to Garibaldi and kissed and embraced him as a father. He was the greater idol in a temple of idols; and so the royal party walked down the church, and entered their carriage in the midst of the bursts and long-continued storms of applause, as heretofore. The King was dressed, let me say, as a General of Division, and Garibaldi in the same simple dress in which he had conquered the Two Sicilies and given away a kingdom.

As the cathedral clergy refused to officiate on this occasion, the clergy of the palace offered their services.

THE NEW KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Turin, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A telegram published to-day announces that King Victor Emanuel made his solemn entrance into Naples yesterday, the 7th, at 9:30 in the forenoon, in the thick of a smart shower, somewhat in the style of those heavy rains which equally accompanied that popular Sovereign throughout his glorious progress through Central Italy last Spring. The unfavorable state of the weather did not prevent the manifestation of the most lively popular enthusiasm. The new King published the following proclamation:

"*To the Neapolitan and Sicilian People:*

The results of the vote by universal suffrage give me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this new award of the national will, moved not by any monarchic ambition, but by conscientious feelings as an Italian. The duties of all Italians are augmented. Sincere concord and constant self-denial are more than ever necessary. All parties must bow before the majesty of the Italian nation, which God uplifts. We must here inaugurate a Government which may give security of free existence to the people and of severe rectitude to public opinion. I put my reliance on the efficacious coöperation of all honest men. Where power is bounded by the laws and strengthened by freedom, the Government has as much influence on the public welfare as the people excel by public and private virtues. We must show Europe that if the irresistible force of events broke through the conventionalities grounded on the calamities by which Italy was for centuries afflicted, we know how to restore to the united nation the empire of those unchangable principles without which every society is infirm and every authority is exposed to struggle and uncertainty. VICTOR EMANUEL."

The Retirement of Garibaldi.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

A telegraphic dispatch, printed this morning in the semi-official *Opinione*, brings tidings from Naples that Gen. Garibaldi, yesterday, took leave of King Victor Emanuel, and left for Caprera. The event was by no means unexpected; indeed it was deemed, even by Garibaldi's best friends, as desirable as it was inevitable, and the only regret is that it was put off so long. Yet the impression caused here by the actual announcement, was painful in the highest degree. Garibaldi, every man feels, is a figure that will stand prominent throughout all ages to come in the picture of this little less than miraculous crisis of the Italian regeneration. Men feel as if a day would come in which their children's children might ask what they had done with the hero whose unexampled daring cut the knot of that national question which neither the omnipotent of France, nor the all-wisdom of Italy herself had brought by millions of miles near its solution. After Capua and Gaeta, people feel less inclined to sneer at the often-contemplated chance that 150,000 Neapolitans, with 50,000 Franco-Belgians under Lamoricière for their vanguard, and with further open or underhand help from Austria, Spain, and other Catholic and absolutist States, might in the course of next Spring have appeared on the field in Romagna and Tuscany in such force as might task and overtask all the energies of the Italian army and people. If the host of reaction was scattered like chaff before the wind, if its strongholds held no better than mere pasteboard castles, it was all owing to the desperate resolution, the genius, the *prestige*, the very blunders of Garibaldi; for Italy has been this year so miraculously aided by fortune that even the most egregious errors of judgment—such as Garibaldi's blustering about his meditated attacks upon the French at Rome, which wrenched from Napoleon's hands his reluctant consent to the advance of the Piedmontese on the Marches and Umbria—turn out as Providential dispensations.

And now the time has come for this demigod Garibaldi to be put upon the shelf; and Garibaldi, as it was anticipated, is not by any means like other men—not one of those public servants who, whenever hard-hearted policy dooms them to disavowal or disgrace, may have their feelings assuaged, or their pride flattered, by honors or titles, pensions or grants of land. The generous, single-minded patriot, the hero of the true Plutarch stamp, goes back poorer than he came, only with a heart sore from real or fancied slights—back to the turnips and artichokes which constitute the great boast of the rocky farm at his island heritage. It is not easy to foretell, under present circumstances, what judgment posterity may pronounce upon this apparent ingratitude of King and country to their greatest benefactor; but the men of our own generation, vexed and broken-hearted as they may feel about it, look upon Garibaldi's retirement as an evil for which no man is to blame,—not the King, not his responsible advisers who did act and are now acting under the pressure of necessity,—not Garibaldi, nor his best friends and officers, whose impulses were unfailingly upright and generous,—no one, in fact; or, if any, one, only some of those base Iagoes who poison the deeds of great men, be they heroes or monarchs, those lowest minds which too often seem to cast a spell on the highest—

"*Quei vili che comandano ai potenti;*"

who, on the one hand, prompted Garibaldi with schemes of political reform, redress of wrongs, award of recompense, &c., more in keeping with his chivalrous and disinterested disposition than with the cautious dictates of cold practical policy; and, on the other hand, urged on the King's Government the adoption of those very measures and the choice of those very men which would inflict the most cruel wounds on the soul of the too sensitive Garibaldi. The wrong on both sides may be trifling—the mischief is immense.

From the London Times, (Editorial.)

At first sight it might seem a waste of power that the man who almost singlehanded has delivered half Italy from its foreign rulers, and who has never shown himself but to conquer, should suddenly quit the scene in which so much remains to be done. But he does not really quit it, any more than the commander who for days and weeks is not seen by his army, or the statesman who, out of office, and perhaps out of sight, still sways the opinions of his country. Garibaldi is there, almost within sight of Italy. His enterprise, his daring, his success, his abnegation, all tell the tale on the quick and susceptible nature of his countrymen. For one Garibaldi, no doubt, hundreds are tracing out for themselves a like path to the skies. It is the vulgar sequel that too often darkens a glorious beginning, and deprives it of its charm with the young and the generous. For what is the career that chiefly takes with the young, that kindles them to great deeds, and inspires them with a romantic devotion? It is not the life of a Marlborough or a Wellington, however useful and glorious. It is the life of the man who does a great deed, and then either dies or withdraws. But, if the retirement of Garibaldi taught nothing else than disinterestedness, that would be worth many political services. Such a lesson is preëminently required. It must be felt that the part taken by some of the leading actors before us is most questionable. The alloy of baser motives and sinister methods is so serious as to amount to a political scandal, and to close the lips of many who would otherwise be glad to hail free Italy. There are blots in this great cause that we would gladly be able to wipe away, and as this cannot be done by argument, it is something that we can point to a man of unquestioned integrity and purity of motives. Let Victor Emanuel's be the ordinary case of a man who wishes to add to his territory, his subjects, his cities, his palaces, and his revenues—though this would not be a fair account of him; let Cavour be a statesman who treats the foe with no more mercy or truth than they deserve; let the Emperor of the French be nothing more than an Emperor,—still we can take refuge under the spotless shield of the Italian Liberator. Nobody doubts the chivalry of his motives or the sacredness of his word. We will follow where he leads, even though we may share some of his own feelings as to his colleagues, and some of his misgivings as to the incidental results.

Misunderstanding between Garibaldi and the King.

Correspondence of the London News.

Marshal della Rocca's Head-Quarters,
Santa Maria, near Capua, Nov. 1.

We have narrowly escaped a misunderstanding which, under present circumstances, would have exceedingly damaged the cause of Italy. You know the sentiment of true affection which Victor Emanuel feels for Garibaldi. In spite of this it appears that the Italian King had some way or other wounded the sensibilities of the great warrior, who thought himself wronged by an order issued from head-quarters, which implicitly put Garibaldi under the orders of Marshal della Rocca. This misunderstanding induced the conqueror of Southern Italy to tender his resignation, and everything had been arranged for his departure. Col. Nullo was sent to Sessa, as the bearer of Garibaldi's resignation, which, I am glad to say, was at once refused by Victor Emanuel. The King wrote a most kind letter to his friend, in which he explained the misunderstanding and begged him to remain at the head of the army, to which the operations of the siege of Capua have been intrusted. Garibaldi accepted the explanation, and he has consented to remain till the present war has been brought to a satisfactory issue. It is most fortunate that Garibaldi has given way, for had he left this country, the whole of his army would have left, and under the present circumstances the loss of 30,000 men would have been a great one for Italy.

The New Kingdom of Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "A new proclamation of King Victor Emanuel, and a communication *raisonnée* to be addressed to all the Courts of Europe, are the two principal documents forthcoming on the subject of the acquisition of the throne of the Two Sicilies. For the first time Victor Emanuel will be officially styled King of Italy. All official acts, papers, money, &c., will henceforth be inscribed 'Kingdom of Italy.' It is believed that your Government will immediately recognize the new title; that the French Government will begin by merely quoting such acts with this title in the 'non-official' part of the *Moniteur*, and will then, step by step, proceed towards a complete recognition of it. The other Governments will proceed still more cautiously; some will even protest; but if the new Kingdom prospers and becomes powerful, it will be recognized by all. This is the way of the world, and in this way facts far less legitimate than the Italian revolution have at length been quietly accepted."

The Investment of Gaeta.

The following intelligence is given as "Latest news" by the *Patrie*:

Dispatches from Naples state that on Nov. 4 and 5, Sardinian transports landed troops and artillery at Mola di Gaeta. At these dates, the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army had been removed to Lissy, a small village about three kilomètres to the left of Trajetto. In the afternoon of the 5th, a Sardinian frigate advanced within gunshot of the great circular fort on the south outside of the port of Gaeta. This frigate, which was merely sent on a reconnoisance, did not fire. She ascertained that the fort was in a good state, and well armed. The Neapolitans were constructing redoubts and other fortifications to bar the strategetical road on the sea coast, and prevent the Piedmontese from marching forwards from Mola. Independently of the troops charged to defend the position of Trajetto, the Neapolitans had two *corps d'armée* outside of Gaeta,—one at Fondi, and the other at Itri. Notwithstanding these movements, it was thought that nothing would be decided with regard to the continuance of operations until Victor Emanuel's return from Naples.

THE PRINCE'S PROTRACTED VOYAGE.

Letter from Capt. Maury on the Cause of Delay—Vessels Dispatched in Search of the Hero and Ariadne.

Plymouth, Tuesday—11 A. M.

The paddle-wheel steamsloop *Gorgon* returned to the Sound this morning. She has been 120 miles southwest of Scilly, but could see nothing of the *Hero*, and has experienced very severe weather from the eastward.

Capt. Maury, of the United States navy, who sailed from New-York on the 27th ult., in the Bremen steamer *New-York*, which put into Plymouth Sound yesterday for coals, has been requested by the Admiralty to give his opinion respecting the detention of the royal squadron, Capt. Maury writing to Admiral Fitzroy, of the meteorological department, says:

"I do not think there is the least cause for uneasiness, for the weather has been such as to render it simply impossible for a vessel like the *Hero*, with only an auxiliary steam power, to make any headway at all. We met these easterly winds ten days ago and when we were not half way across, with a high barometer and a mottled sky; they blew strong and steadily, not furiously, but they raised a high sea, such as canvas even with auxiliary steam could not do more against than simply hold its own; therefore, while we may look for the arrival of the royal squadron every day, I should not be at all surprised if it did not arrive as long as these strong easterly winds last, and even for some days afterwards, for I doubt whether the squadron, supposing it has not run down to the southward for a port or for better weather, is much nearer these shores than it was on the day it encountered these easterly winds with heavy head seas."

The *Globe* says, that by order of her Majesty, directions were yesterday sent from the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, to ascertain by what time the powerful new steam-frigate *Orlando* could be got ready for sea. Simultaneously with the message sent to Devonport, one was conveyed to Vice-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, by which he was ordered to inform the Lords of the Admiralty of the state of the screw steam-transport *Himalaya*, and the possibility of her being dispatched immediately to cruise in the hope of falling in with the royal squadron. By this time the *Himalaya*, under the command of Capt. Seccombe, will be sailing and steaming down Channel with a favorable wind. The *Himalaya* will run 150 miles west of Scilly. She will then haul up, and run 50 backwards and forwards. The *Orlando*, under the command of Capt. Astley Cooper Key, will, it is hoped, be at sea in the course of to-morrow, and will follow in the wake of the *Himalaya*, and pursue the same tactics, so that if the *Hero* has persevered in beating against the strong easterly winds which have prevailed now for several weeks, there is every chance of her being met with by some of the ships at present on the look-out for her.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

For the last day or two, surprise has been generally expressed at the non-arrival of the Royal Squadron from America, with the Prince of Wales on board, and calculations have been made of the time elapsed since its departure from Portland, and of the date at which it should consequently be due. It is certainly natural that anxiety should be entertained on a subject of such extreme interest, and the return of the Prince to his native shores is undoubtedly expected by the entire nation with that solicitude which a family feels for the restoration of an absent member. Although, however, the general uneasiness admits of such easy explanation, it cannot, we are happy to think, be justified with equal readiness. We see no occasion for alarm at the non-appearance of the *Hero* and her consort, and the slowness of their passage, indeed, may suggest some useful reflections on the speed and resources of our ships-of-war in general.

The *Hero*, which carries the Prince of Wales, is not really a "steamer." She is a ship of the line, with auxiliary steam power, and not much of that. Though she mounts 91 guns, and is of 3,000 tons burden, her engines are only of 600 horse-power, whereas 800 horse-power has been allotted to the *Ariadne*, her consort, a frigate of the smallest class, carrying 26 guns only. At what rate of speed she can steam with full power we cannot say, as she had not been tried when the last statistics on this subject were published, but the *Algiers*, a vessel of the same class, cannot exceed her nine knots. Even this consideration, however, will not explain the whole case. Had the *Hero* been able to do nine knots an hour, without intermission, from the moment of her leaving Portland, she would, of course, have been here long ago; but the truth is that she would have nothing like sufficient fuel for any such performance. None of our line-of-battle ships—not even those built on the most approved models—can stow coal for more than seven or eight days' steaming. The *Renown*, considered the best ship in the fleet, carries only six days' fuel, and it was thought a miracle when the French produced the *Napoleon* with stowage equal to ten days' consumption. The *Hero* had, in all probability, less than a week's coal on board at the time of leaving Portland, and perhaps if we put her fuel at five or six days' stock it would be near the mark. Now, with such means it is perfectly obvious that she could not run a race across the Atlantic. She would probably endeavor at first to make way under canvass, while the Prince and his suite enjoyed the repose of which they stood so much in need. But the winds have not been favorable. The *Arabia* herself reports "strong easterly gales," and the *Hero* would have recourse to her screw at last, by the aid of which she would make head against the wind till fuel began to fail. She might then, perhaps, make way for Bermuda, as, indeed, was originally designed, or possibly for Fayal; but she would still have the work of beating up against adverse winds. In point of fact, she is really not much more than a sailing vessel, and that a sailing vessel should take three weeks in coming from the United States to England with a contrary wind is no great matter for surprise. The *Ariadne* could do better, no doubt, but she must, of course, wait upon the *Hero*.

It is obvious that no comparison can be instituted between a voyage performed under these conditions and the voyages of the Cunard steamers. Those vessels are framed and constructed for one special object, that of crossing the Atlantic at full speed, and at full speed they drive through fogs and darkness, crashing along day and night with all the force they can make, and never slackening for an instant between one port and the other. On those terms and by such means they can run from Liverpool to New-York in ten days or so; but that would not be the course adopted by the Royal Squadron. The *Hero* would economize her fuel, steaming only when sailing was impracticable, and not making much way even then, until at last, perhaps, she might find herself almost windbound. A ship-of-war has many things to carry besides coals, and her steam-power, instead of supplying her chief means of locomotion, is simply auxiliary. It would help her out of a strait, or enable her to manœuvre against wind and tide in action, but that is all.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Failure of Negotiations, and Advance of the Allied Army upon Peking.

From the Overland China Mail, Sept. 28.

By this mail our news is not of so satisfactory a nature as we could have wished, nor what we had expected after the late events in the North. It would appear that the Chinese Government is determined to let no stone lie unturned by which it can gain time or hinder us. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros arrived at Tien-tsin on the 25th of August, and Kweiliang arrived from Peking on the 30th, accompanied by Hang-fu, the Viceroy of Chi-li, who was appointed, last year, to meet Mr. Bruce, and Hang-chu, who was formerly Hoppo at Canton, and there engaged in establishing the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs. Negotiations were immediately proceeded with, and everything appeared to be going on quite satisfactorily, when, after a week's delay, the Imperial Commissioners all at once intimated that they had no power to sign the treaty. All further communications were stopped, and the army put in motion for Peking, and news had been received of the advanced portion having reached a place called Yang-tsun-yeh on the 10th. Lord Elgin also left Tien-tsin on the 8th, for Peking. At Tien-tsin a large number of Coolies and carts had been engaged to carry the baggage, but they had deserted on the road, and Lord Elgin's baggage was said to be in difficulties. Pehtang and some other places have been evacuated by our troops, and 2,000 will remain to garrison Tien-tsin.

It is difficult to account for the turn events have taken in the North. Various rumors and surmises are afloat. By some it is thought that the amount of indemnity demanded has formed the stumbling-block to an amicable adjustment of our relations, and this point under any circumstances could not be arranged without much opposition. By others it is thought that Sang-ko-lin-sin wishes to try another throw of the dice, to see if he will not be more fortunate; and another account is, that two new Commissioners have been appointed—one of them a Prince of the blood—and that Kweiliang and his coadjutors have been merely put forward to sound our demands. All these rumors are equally plausible, but no reliance can be placed on any of them, as they require confirmation. One thing is certain,—that the Chinese Government will not give in without a good deal of argument.

From the North China Herald Extra.

Tien-tsin, Monday, Sept. 10.

Lord Elgin in the *Granada* and Baron Gros arrived on the 25th ult. A few days afterwards a communication was received from Kweiliang, announcing his intention to come here. He arrived on the 31st, in company with Hang-fu, the Viceroy of this province, and Hang-chu, formerly Hoppo at Canton. Correspondence soon commenced between them and the Plenipotentiaries, the precise nature of which has not transpired beyond those who are admitted behind the curtain. It is believed to have been the arrangement of certain preliminaries regarding the ceremonies on arrival at Peking, the amount demanded as indemnity, &c. To all these it was reported they had consented on the 3d inst., but suddenly, on the 7th, it was announced that Kweiliang declined to sign the memorandum embodying all that had been agreed to, on the plea of his not having full powers to do so. Communications were then suspended, and the army put in motion to advance upon Peking. The advanced column started on the 8th, detachments have followed, and the main body will march to-morrow. Two thousand men will remain to protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin and staff, including some favored non-combatants, left on the 9th to overtake the advanced column. Admiral Hope declined going.

Their plans would appear to have been changed since the creation of the defences of Tien-tsin, which city they may subsequently have considered it politic to surrender, provided we passed the Taku forts, in the expectation that they could stay our further progress by their cunning diplomacy, or, failing in that, concentrate all their resources at Toongchow, near to Peking, thus leaving a large tract of country for us to cover and keep open for communication with our base, whilst they have the power to harrass us by clearing the country of supplies, and rendering us dependent on our own commissariat and land transport. For a time these tactics may succeed, but we shall, doubtless, overcome all difficulties and reach Peking, the only question being, when? It is reported that Sankolinsin has a large body of Tartars to oppose us between this place and Toong-chow, that there are also several intrenched camps on the road, and that opposition will be made to our advance on Peking as a last struggle. It is said that there are three other Princes of Tartary who are opposed to Sankolinsin's policy, and advocates peace; but that he, in defiance of all, is resolved to make another throw for the stake.

The people here are in great alarm within the last two days, and those who have been prominent in rendering their services by the supply of provisions, &c., are now keeping out of the way, believing we shall be worsted, and they punished as traitors. Baggage carts and coolies have become scarce, and indeed not obtainable; it is true upwards of a hundred have been loaded and sent on, a large portion of which carry Lord Elgin's baggage, stores, &c.

Mr. H. S. Parkes, with his peculiar aptness, soon discovered that there was a Commissariat for the supply of Sankolinsin's army. Their services were promptly transferred to the Allies; a change very acceptable to them, as they have a certainty of payment, and considerably more profit.

Sept. 12.—News was received last evening from the advanced column. It reached Yang-tsun-yeh on the 10th, being 60 le from hence, and was still there on the 11th, heavy rain having prevented their marching further. To-day they are to advance to Nan-tsi-wan, and thence to Ho-se-woo, which is 120 le from Tien-tsin. Some persons, dressed as officials, had met them and endeavored to persuade them to return, saying mandarins of high rank were coming to treat. All the drivers had decamped with their mules, leaving the loaded wagons behind. This will retard their march to Toong-chow considerably. Yang-tsun-yeh being on the Pei-ho, they were endeavoring to procure boats. The weather is beautiful, and the roads dry again after the storm on the 10th.

Supposed Murder and Suicide on Board an American Ship.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Detective Police were yesterday engaged in the investigation of a dreadful affair which occurred on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, on board the *Jeremiah Thompson*, (Capt. Blake,) an American vessel, lying in the river Mersey, and bound to New-York. There appears to have been some quarrel between one of the sailors and John Keegan, the boatswain, during which the boatswain so violently maltreated the sailor by striking him with his fists, and kicking him about the head, face, and other parts of the body, that the man died between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning. Alarmed at the result of his violence, the boatswain is supposed to have committed suicide, for about three hours afterwards the mate and pilot heard a plunge into the water, and, turning round, missed the boatswain from the deck. About the same time the Egremont Ferry steamer was passing, and the captain hearing somebody crying for help, got out a boat, but only in time to see the figure of a man partially rise upon the surface and then sink. Later in the day an inquest was opened, and the officers of the ship, with several of the crew, were examined. The first and second mates said that they did not notice Keegan using any violence; but the seamen who were examined described several heavy blows which Keegan dealt about the deceased's head, face and body; and a surgeon, who examined the remains, stated that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, produced by a heavy blunt instrument. It was elicited, during the evidence, that when Keegan assaulted the deceased on one occasion, the capstan bar (near which deceased was) slipped out, struck him, and caused him to fall on the deck. The second mate explained that the reason he sent the body on shore in a box, and told the boatman it was "dry goods"—a circumstance which had at first excited considerable suspicion—was to obviate the boatman's objection to carrying a dead body. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict that the deceased (whose name was said to be Hatchway) died from injuries received on board the *Jeremiah Thompson*, but how inflicted did not appear.

Enormities of the Slave-Trade.

From the West African Herald.

We are not at present able to arrive at a correct estimate of the numbers, but we have reason to believe that between the 1st day of January this year and the last day of August last, not less than 12,000 Africans, from the places we have named (Cape St. Paul, Lagos, South Coast) have been carried across the ocean in spite of the cruisers. Of what has been going on in this way to the windward we cannot at present speak, for we have really no information on this point. For the truth of the following information we can vouch: "On the 12th of August last a large screw-steamer left Whydah (the great seaport town of the Kingdom of Dahomey) with 1,200 slaves, and got off clear. Whilst embarking these unfortunates eighteen were drowned in their chains in the surf by the upsetting of their canoes. This slave-steamer was sixteen days from Havana to Whydah." Our informant was in Whydah when this occurred, and saw the slaves shipped. He says further, in reference to this matter; "The greater part of those slaves were the produce of the King of Dahomey's late excursions. Since Gezo (the late King) died Badahung has made fourteen slave-hunting expeditions. When I was at Whydah all the paths were closed, and legal trade had quite stopped on account of these wars. At this very moment while I am writing, all the whites and head men of Whydah are in Dahomey, whither they have gone in obedience to Badahung's orders, to do honor to his "Custom," which is being carried on in tremendous style. Thousands of people are being sacrificed, (decapitated and afterwards cut in pieces,) and thousands are kept for the slaves." The writer then describes the manner by which the slave-merchants on the coast elude the cruisers and their movements. When a slaver is expected certain flags are displayed, denoting whether the coast is clear or not, and whether she can anchor with safety. The time of arrival of these ships is usually calculated with great accuracy. The slaves are kept in the bush till the day draws near. If the slave-ship arrives, and the moment is propitious, a cargo of human beings is shipped in an incredibly short time—sometimes two hours. The writer states it as his opinion, founded on correct observation, that an effectual stop could be put on the Slave-trade by the extension of British stations along the coast between Lagos, St. Paul's and the south and windward coasts.

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[VIA LIVERPOOL.]

London, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT TURIN.

The *Daily News* is authorized to state that there is no foundation for the report published by the *Times*, that it is intended to remove Sir James Hudson from Turin.

FRESH ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was announced from the Bank of England, in the subjoined notification, that the minimum rate of discount had been raised from 4½ per cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 5 per cent.

"The minimum rate of discount for bills not having more than 95 days to run is raised to 5 per cent.
(Signed,) M. MARSHAL, Chief Cashier."

This alteration in the Bank of England rate of discount was not known at all on the Stock Exchange, nor in financial circles, until some time after the close of business hours.

The *Times* says that this step was adopted in consequence of a withdrawal during the afternoon of £300,000 in gold on account of the Bank of France, and which, it is understood, will be fortwith followed by a further sum of £200,000.

The *Daily News* says that the drain upon the Bank of France continues, and private letters state that it has become more active during the last week. The Directors of that establishment accordingly offer a price for gold which attracts it from here, and the Bank of England, on their part, have no choice but to persevere in protective measures.

Should the efflux of gold continue, it is probable that a rise of 5½ ℘ cent. in the rate of discount will be decided upon as early as next Thursday.

The *Times* says that future payments due from this country will be lessened by the premature drawing of the Bank of France upon us. Our position is like that of a man, who, in consideration of a certain allowance, pays at "Lady Day" the rent that will not be due until Midsummer. But the sudden withdrawal of capital to a country where it is not yet due naturally creates an artificial scarcity in the market, and enables the Bank of England for a time to insist upon higher terms.

The Times' City Article.

London, Tuesday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at the firm quotations of yesterday, but subsequently they experienced a decline of ⅛. The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount did not transpire until after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The Joint Stock Banks and Discount Houses will to-morrow (Wednesday) most probably increase their allowance for money at call. Business for the day had terminated at each of these establishments, when the announcement from the Bank was made. The demand for discounts at the Bank and in the open market was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange they remained at 2½ ℘ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates on Amsterdam, Hamburg and Paris advanced. The Railway market, to-day, has been depressed by numerous sales, partly of stock held speculatively on borrowed money, and closed at an average decline of ¾ to 1 ℘ cent. Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Western Railway stocks have been chiefly affected. The final prices were at the lowest point of the day.

Daily News City Article.

London, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock markets were materially heavy to-day under the influence of the disturbing bullion movement. The funds closed heavily, but the reduction did not exceed ⅛ ℘ cent. Consols derive support from the approach of the dividend period. The chief depression was shown in the British Railway Stocks. Several descriptions fell 1 ℘ cent. and the closing prices in all instances were the lowest of the day. A number of speculative holders have effected sales. The circumstance that the settlement commenced this day, terminating on Thursday, rendered the market more sensitive. The business at the Discount office at the Bank of England to-day was brisk, many customers pressing for accommodation under the apprehension of a rise in the rate. In the open market the best short bills were readily taken at 4½ ℘ cent. There was no sign of apprehension. The supply of Money in the Banks and other great financial establishments is ample. All long engagements, however, are studiously avoided.

AUSTALIA.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The commercial accounts by the present mail are less unsatisfactory than for some time past. There has been an increased demand for many articles of import for immediate consumption, but prices were considerably influenced by forced sales. In the Melbourne market, business, on the whole, was healthy and money plentiful.

The prospect of a most abundant harvest continued undiminished.

Copper remained firm at £98 ℘ ton.

The advices from Sydney mention the stoppage of Messrs. Dreulter & Co., merchants, with liabilities amounting to £28,000, and assets to £15,000.

It is estimated that no less than £1,094,000, in Australian gold, is on the way to this country.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

All the fifteen Ministers attended the Cabinet Council yesterday.

Her Majesty's screw steamship *Himalaya*, Capt. Seccombe, left Spithead under steam yesterday at 3:15 P. M., proceeding down the channel in search of Her Majesty's ship *Hero*, in compliance with instructions from the Admiralty.

A telegram from Plymouth, dated last night, says that Her Majesty's frigate *Orlando* has been got ready, and would proceed westward to look out for the *Hero*.

The health of the Empress Eugénie is said to be delicate, and it is reported she is about to leave Paris on a journey, though no one seems to know to what place she is going.

Gen. Lamoricière has reported the story of his Italian campaign. It is addressed to the Minister of Arms of the Pontifical Government, and is dated Rome, Nov. 3. It appeared on Tuesday in the *Ami de la Religion*, and fills more than sixteen of its columns. In his account of the surrender of Spoletto the General says that Maj. O'Reilly asked to capitulate. This was after twelve hours' fighting. His men were extremely fatigued, and he found he could not depend on his reserve, composed of recruits and detachments of barious corps. Major O'Reilly estimates the enemy's loss at 100 killed, and about 300 wounded. Gen. Lamoricière adds as for his part he had but three killed and six wounded.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Friday, Nov. 15. 1860.

The following is the farewell address of Garibaldi:

Naples, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1860.

To My Companions in Arms: We must now consider the period which is just finishing at the last stage but one in our national insurrection, and prepare ourselves to finish worthily the marvelous design of the elect of twenty generations, the completion of which Providence has reserved for this fortunate age of yours. Yes! young men, Italy owes to you an undertaking which has been marked by the applause of the universe. To this wonderful account in your country's history, and the more glorious still will be added, and the slave shall show at last to his free brethren a sharpened sword forged from the links of his fetters. To arms, then, all of you, and the oppressors and the mighty will disappear like the dust.

You too, women, cast away all cowards from your arms, that will only give you cowards for children, and you, who are the daughters of the land of duty, mush have children who are noble and brave. Let timid doctrines be cast out from amongst us. Providence has presented Italy with Victor Emanuel, and by the side of Victor Emanuel every quarrel should be forgotten.

Once more I repeat my battle-cry—"To arms, all of you!" If March, 1861, does not find a million of Italians in arms, then alas for Liberty! alas for Italy! Let the March of 1861, or, if necessary, of February, find us all at our posts.

Italians of Calatafomi, Palermo, Volturno, Ancona, Castelfidardo and Iserni, every man of this land who is not a coward or a slave, is on our side. All of us, all of us, I say, standing round the glorious hero of Palestrio, will strike the last blow at the crumbling edifice of tyranny. Receive, Volunteers, the honored conquerors of battles, one word of farewell from me to-day. I am obliged to retire, but it is for a few days only. The hour of battle will find me with you again. Let those only return to their homes who are called by the imperative duties of their families, and those who by their wounds have deserved the gratitude of their country. Those will serve Italy in their homes by their counsels and the very aspect of their noble wounds. Apart from these, let all others remain to guard our glorious banners.

We shall meet ere long again to march together for the redemption of our brethren who are still the slaves of the stranger.

We shall meet again, ere long, and march together to new triumphs.

LATEST MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached only 3,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. The market closed very dull, and prices were easier, but quotably unchanged.

The Breadstuffs market was dull.

The Provision market closed dull.

London—Wednesday Night.

Consols closed to-day at 92⅞@93 for money, and 93 @93¼ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 33@34; New-York Central Railroad, 77@80; Illinois Central Railroad, 27@27½ discount.

Steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry to-day.

Homicide at Sea.—The schooner *Forest King*, of New-Haven, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 13, reports that when beating out of the bay she fell in with the bark *Meaco*, of Charleston, Capt. Jose, for New-Orleans, with colors union down, returning to Rio, from whence she had sailed four days previous. The *Forest King* sent on board and found the bark in charge of the second officer, the Captain having been stabbed by the chief mate, a young man who had been shipped a few days previous, Aug. 25, on the outward passage.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of Miss Fannie Burch's Testimony—Searching Cross-examination by Mr. Beckwith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Naperville, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

The entire day has been consumed by the Court in the examination of Miss Fannie Burch, the neice of Mr. Burch, and her cross-examination will doubtless occupy several hours more. The main point of the cross-examination this afternoon by Mr. Beckwith, was to show that while the witness recollected with great detail circumstances and conversations supposed to implicate Mrs. Burch, her memory was strangely deficient in the attendant circumstances, and as to other events which would naturally be impressed upon her mind. Miss Burch, however, stood the fire of a rigid questioning for seven hours, during which she was the object of the steadfast gaze of all in the room. The details of her alleged confidential conversations with Mrs. Burch, and the alleged confessions of Mrs. Burch to her were listened to with breathless interest.

I cannot but notice that while but few who express an opinion seem to doubt that there is much ground for suspicion of Mrs. Burch, public sympathy is with her, and anxious to palliate her offence. Anomalous as it may seem, those who say the testimony is against her, are the very ones anxious to defend her.

The following is the testimony adduced this afternoon:

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Miss Fannie Burch, examined by Mr. Van Arman for complainant—When my uncle came back, and said nothing could be done, Mrs. Burch said to me, "Is it not too bad that I must be crushed to the earth, and he go unpunished;" she said Stuart had commenced by flattering her; she wanted to tell Mr. Burch, but was afraid to; *she said after that, that the first time she yielded to Mr. Stuart was the day before Mrs. Mather's wedding; that she hated him, but felt that she was in his power; she told me that the last time she yielded to Stuart was the night we were at the theatre*; she asked me how Mr. Burch found it out—did Mr. Stuart tell him; and said, "You ask him when he comes in, will you?" I asked her if she did not feel relieved when she confessed; she said yes, that she had been on the point of confessing a great many times; she said, "Mr. Burch said Mr. Stuart would go on the stand and deny all this; but, Fanny, do you believe any Court would believe any woman would confess such things if they were not true?" we talked about the Sickles matter—she said she thought it very contemptible in Sickles to publish his wife's confession in the way he did; I asked her if she thought the scandal as to Mr. Stuart and —— was true? she said she did not know; *that of course Mr. Stuart would not* tell of one to the other; she told me that Mr. Burrill had told her that Miss Corning told him that one day she went down into the parlor and saw Mr. Stuart with his arm around Mrs. Burch; she told me when she read Miss Spaulding's letter she thought it was a lie made up between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Burrill, and that led her to write that note, delivered to Mr. Stuart at the Court-house; *she told me that the attempt of Stuart to take liberties with her, took place on the sofa*; I do not know that she said which room; she told me of a night when Mr. Boyd and Mr. Horton called that she sat near Mr. Boyd and I near Mr. Horton; she looked up at my uncle and said "Father, Lizzie wants to see you in the library;" my uncle went in, and my sister said to him "Aunt Mary told me to tell you to brush your hair;" my uncle then went back; she told me that while Mr. Burch went out, she handed Boyd a note; Mrs. Burch told me that her difficulties would break Horace Turner's engagement; that Mr. Burch said that she and her mother could go to New-York and board in some quiet place, until the matter was forgotten; she said she thought my mother and her friends would not desire her to visit them; she begged me not to let my mother hate her; she said that her uncle Corning and her mother would treat her kindly; she begged me to ask her husband to forgive her and take her back; Mr. Burch came home at dinner—she was in her room; she told me that Uncle said she must not occupy his room, or eat at the table with her; Mr. Valentine came there in the afternoon; he had a private interview with her; I was called after dinner to witness a paper; my uncle came into my room and asked for a pen and ink; he carried it to Mrs. Burch's room; he went down stairs; after some time I went down stairs; my uncle preceded me on the stairs coming up; then Mr. Valentine followed me up stairs; when we got up stairs my uncle said "Fanny, I want you to witness your aunt's confession;" I demurred; he said you must do it, there is no one else in the house to do it; my uncle said come in, and I went in; I sat down in the rocking-chair; Mrs. Burch sat in the rocking-chair at the back side of the room; there were two sheets of paper lying on the table; my uncle took up one, turned down all but one line of her handwriting and her signature, and said to me "there;" I took the paper and signed it; he then turned down all but one line and the signature of the paper in his handwriting and told me to write my name there, and I wrote my name; I did not see Mr. Valentine write his name; Mrs. Burch sat perfectly quiet; that was after the conversation; I understood that I was witnessing her confession in her own handwriting; during the day do not remember her making any reference to that confession; I remember Mr. Stuart's passing the house that day; I was sitting at the window when he passed; he was walking with a young lady; Mrs. Burch said she wished she had a gun to shoot him; that she would get Mr. Burch to write to the young lady's father to warn his daughter; she said she would like to have Stuart come to the door and see us standing at the window, and then send down word that she could not see him; that she would like to meet him in the street, and pass him without recognition; after tea she sent for me to go up stairs, and I went up; she said "Fanny, I believe Mr. Burch is going to send me away to-day—his heart seems turned to stone—I don't know who has been talking to him;" she seemed very much excited and tore her handkerchief to pieces; she asked me if I would go down and ask Mr. Burch to go up and pray with her; he went up, and I heard him praying with her; when I went to bid her good night, she said, "Fanny, don't tell Mr. Burch what I said—I believe he will take me back;" she said Mr. Burch had said he could not promise to take her back as his lawyers had forbidden him; she asked me if I had any objection to kissing her; I said no, and kissed her; Mr. and Mrs. Burch did not occupy the same room that night; when she was packing her things to go, she asked me if she should take all her things, and asked if I thought she had better take her jewelry and her India shawls? I think she took only one—the black one; she asked me if she had better take a very pretty gay wrapper; that it would be so pretty if she was ill; she told me that Mr. Burch told her to send for what she wanted up town, and she had sent for a hoop skirt and gloves; she sent the skirt back because she could get a more fashionable one in Albany; she asked me if I would have any feeling as to brushing her hair, and I told her no, and brushed it; when she had her things on to go she said she deserved to be sent away, and said, "Fanny, don't you think if I go home and repent a few years he will take me back?" she said Mr. Burch had said he could not promise to take her back on account of the advice of her lawyers; she was not under restraint during the two days before she went away; she ate her meals in her bedchamber; I think she told me that one of the nights she had not slept; she had given me a bracelet of her hair and asked me to keep it; she asked me to burn her letters; I burned those that I saw; she sent a letter to her husband by me on Wednesday morning, and asked me to tell her what he said and tell her how he looked; I told her that I gave the letter, and that he said nothing, and that I could not tell how he looked as I did not see him; I was there on Wednesday when Miller and the Sheriff came; she spoke of Mr. Miller's kindness to her, that when the man served the summons, Mr. Miller told her that the man did not know why she was summoned; she told me that she was offended at Mary Spaulding for telling something; that Mary had seen Mr. Stuart sitting with his arm around her (Mrs. Burch's) waist, and told of it; that Mr. Stuart was asking her to tell something, and she refused and sprang up to go; that Stuart caught her to stop her, and it was at that moment that Mary Spaulding came in; that she thought she had explained that satisfactorily to Mary; I told her that I did not believe Mary had told it; Mrs. Burch said that Mary must have told it; that was long before her confession; she said that Stuart talked bitterly of Mary Spaulding, and hoped Mrs. Burch would not admit her to the house again; after her confession, I heard her say nothing except that in the bath-room; she had always before that been very kind to Mary Spaulding; I do not remember that when I witnessed Mrs. Burch's confession any one asked Mrs. Burch if she knew what was in the paper; Mrs. Burch told me that Boyd told her that a gentleman asked him who that little woman was that he was walking with, and who were the two sisters; she said Stuart told her that she was noticed opening letters on the bridge in front of Boyd's office, and that her intimacy with Boyd was noticed; I heard Mr. Burch one Sunday night, say that he would not have us meet Boyd; Mrs. Burch said "we do not meet him, and why don't you say so girls? Lizzie said "you know, aunt, we do meet him;" because we would not say we did not meet him, she said "you are not worth anything for friends, girls;" she often told us not to tell Mr. Burch that we met Mr. Boyd; she never made the same request as to Stuart; Mrs. Burch said once that she "wished Mr. Burch would let her invite Stuart to dinner, he was such good dinner company, but that Mr. Burch did not like him." I think Mrs. Burch did not tell me how often she had yielded to Stuart; she stated only the first and last times, (as already given;) she did not state any other means that Stuart had used except flattery; she never expressed a jealousy of Mary Spaulding; we met Mr. Stuart one day; she asked me if I noticed how jealous Mr. Stuart was of his wife; she said she did; Stuart and his wife had not lived together for a long time until they came to Chicago.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS FANNY BURCH.

I arrived at Mrs. Burch's house about the 19th of December; am not positive; there is no circumstance that enables me to fix the time; we passed him about at Syracuse on his way East; Miss Spaulding and I had Mr. Farnam for an escort; he joined us at Little Falls; we came by the Michigan Central; arrived between twelve and one; met Mr. Joseph Turner at the cars; think no one else was with him; think the train arrived at the usual time that evening; no remark was made that we were later than usual; do not know the day Mr. Burch left; do not know if it was two or three days; I suppose Mrs. Burch told me when Mr. Burch left for the East, but do not remember; I believe Christmas of that year came upon Friday; I think that Christmas occurred on the same day, one week after our arrival; think when I met Mrs. Burch first she told my cousin that Stuart knew she was in the family way; she welcomed us, and asked if Mr. Stuart met us at the cars; that was all that was said in the hall; I think she first spoke of her situation in the library; think it was before supper; do not know if it was before we had taken off our bonnets; she said she had told Mrs. Burrill. Mrs. Burrill had told her husband, and Mr. Burrill had told Mr. Stuart that she was in the family way; sat up after our arrival; don't know how long; I had never met Mr. Stuart before; I think I never heard but that one conversation on the subject of Mrs. Burch's being in the family way, and Stuart knowing it; am quite sure that was the time; think it was soon after our arrival; think Mr. Joseph Turner had not come in from the hall; what led to the remark of Mrs. Burch I do not remember, nor what followed, nor any conversation in connection with the remark; do not recollect any other conversation that took place between Mrs. Burch and Miss Spaulding, that evening; don't know what servants I saw that evening; saw one—not more, that I remember; don't know who took the baggage to my room; think my baggage was taken up that night; am not sure; do not remember what kind of a supper we had; think we had chickens; think it was a cold supper; first saw Mr. Stuart next on the Sabbath following; saw him in the library; Mrs. Burch told me as she passed my door that he was coming; Miss Spaulding was down stairs; Mrs. Burch went down first; I went directly to the library when I went down; found Mr. Turner there; don't know where Mr. Stuart was at that time; went into the parlor after she had presented Mr. Stuart to me; I don't know whether Mr. Stuart kissed Miss Spaulding that morning.

Mr. Van Arman objected to testimony as to what witness heard Miss Spaulding say on that subject.

Mr. Beckwith contended that he had a right to elicit the whole of the testimony as to the conversation already introduced by the complainant, but finally yielded to waive the question.

Testimony continued—I do not remember that Stuart gave any reason on Sunday for not going to church; he said he would stay with Mrs. Burch; think church commenced at half-past two or three; Mrs. Burch's daughter Minnie was at Sunday School that day; have no idea of the time Sunday School held; think one or two hours; have attended the Sunday School; have no recollection of the time it lasted, or of the time the Sunday School commenced; I went to St. James' Church once afterwards; cannot tell whether afternoon service commenced at three or four o'clock; Minnie was not at home that afternoon; I remember that she was at Sabbath School; do not know what circumstances made me recollect she was at home; it occurred to me at that time that she was at home; I did not look about the house for her or inquire about her; do not remember that a remark was made that she went to the Sabbath School; did not see her go; do not remember whether I looked about the house after her, or that anybody said after dinner she had gone; I do not remember how I knew that she was gone to the Sabbath School.

At this point a slight stir was occasioned by Mr. Beckwith requesting that the witness, Rev. Mr. Patterson, should leave the room. Mr. Van Arman insisted that in that case all the witnesses should be kept out, but finally yielded upon Mr. Beckwith stating that he expected to call Mr. Patterson to the same point upon which the witness was to testify.

Miss Fannie Burch's cross-examination, continued—I do not know whether the servants were at home that Sabbath; do not know what time I returned home that day; it was before candle-light; Mrs. Burch dressed herself at nearly two o'clock, after dinner; she changed her dress, redressed her hair; do not remember the dress she had on before; the last one was a new plaid silk; it was a frequent thing for her to change her dress and arrange her hair in the middle of the day; (witness gave the statements of Mrs. Burch in the conversation about Mr. Stuart's engagement to take tea with Mrs. Howard Sherman;) Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hubbard called about 7 o'clock; Mrs. Burch told us to go in and see the young gentlemen; do not remember that Mrs. Burch said she did not wish to see them; I think she did; don't know who shut the library door, or how long after we went into the parlor that it was shut; I think both young gentlemen were in the parlor when I went in; think they remained about two hours; do not remember whether they both left at the same time, or when I first discovered the library door shut; my impression is it was shut; do not remember when I looked out of the door into the hall and saw the library door was shut; had no reason for looking out into the hall; do not remember whether I saw Mrs. Burch again that evening, or whether Boyd was there when she returned, or what time she returned; do not recollect any conversation between Mr. Boyd and Mrs. Burch that evening; do not recollect seeing Mrs. Burch in the parlor that evening; think Mrs. Burch told me the next morning of her going out of the library window; she said it was because she did not wish to see the young gentlemen; I next saw Mr. Stuart at Mrs. Kinsey's wedding; think that was on Monday; have no circumstance that fixes that day on my mind; do not remember the hour of the wedding ceremony; think it was 12 or 1; have no recollection of the time the service occupied; it may have been about 15 minutes; we went immediately after the service to Mrs. Kinsey's house; do not remember the time of Mr. Farnam's asking us to ride with him; don't recollect the day; think it was in Mr. Burch's library; understood Mrs. Burch to decline going because there would be too many in the carriage; do not know the hour of Mr Stuart's arrival at Mrs. Kinsey's house; my impression is, we went by Bush-street bridge; am quite positive we went that way; don't know that Bush-street bridge was not built at that time; do not know that there was a bridge at that time; (there was no bridge built at that time;) Mrs. Burch said she thought Mr. Farnam did not like it that she did not ride with him, but that she had promised to ride with Mr. Stuart, and she did not like to offend him; I do not know about how long Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch danced when I played the polka for Minnie; it may have been six to ten polkas round the room—from ten to fifteen minutes; do not remember that Mrs. Burch danced with her brother; do not remember how long I played; I think it was over fifteen minutes; do not know the time of the evening that Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch went into the library; it was an hour or an hour and a half before I went into the library; do not recollect how many games of chess I played before going in—four or five; Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were talking when I went in; Mr. Stuart sat in such a position that he could look into her face; I think Mr. Stuart left at half past ten; have no circumstance to make me recollect it; do not remember any conversation at the tea table or in the parlor that evening; do not remember whether Mr. Turner was there when Mr. Stuart went away; I think he was not; I think the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was at Mr. Brown's party; do not remember the time, or how long Mr. Burch had been at home; Mr. Stuart accompanied Mrs. Burch home from Mrs. Brown's party; my uncle accompanied myself and Miss Spaulding; we arrived home about the same time; Mr. Stuart did not go in the house; Mr. Burch was home on Christmas Day; think he returned on the 23d, between twelve and one o'clock at night; do not remember whether Mr. Burch was home on Christmas Eve; Mrs. Farnam made Miss Spaulding and myself presents that Christmas; they were *Goldsmith's Poems* and *Tennyson*; do not recollect of presents to Mr. Joseph Turner's plate at breakfast table the next morning; do not know whether there were presents there or not; do not recollect any presents sent to Mr. Joseph Turner by his mother on that occasion, or any conversation about Mr. Turner's presents; I do not recollect the circumstance of Mr. Burrill's carriage breaking down at the door; the night we went to the theatre with Miss Spaulding and the others do not recollect the day of the week; think it was the 23d of the month; "Hamlet" was played; returned from the theatre between eleven and twelve; that was the same night Mr. Burch came home; I sat up for Mr. Burch; Mrs. Burch had on a different dress when I returned, a wrapper; do not recollect what dress she had on when I went away; don't know what circumstances makes me remember that she changed her dress; it was unusual for her to change her dress at that time; I believe I have known her to do so before and since; the next morning she told me that Mr. Farnam came and saw Mr. Stuart's hat and shawl in the vestibule, and asked if the young ladies were out, and the girl told Mr. Farnam that she was up stairs, and she was sorry the girl told Mr. Farnum that, because she would have seen Mr. Farnam; she told me not to tell Mr. Burch; don't remember that she stated any reason; Mrs. Burch had not been in the habit of making a confidant of me previous to my visit to her house; did not think it strange that she should make a confidant of me; Miss Spaulding told me that night that Mrs. Burch told her that Mr. Stuart had been there all the evening, and not to tell me; she did not give any reason for telling me; Mrs. Burch told me herself the next morning; I suppose Mrs. Burch sent for Mr. Stuart to come when Joseph Turner was sick; I do not know that Mr. Burch sent for him; I do not remember hearing at that time that Mr. Burch sent for him; do not remember when Joseph was delirious that he upbraided Mr. Burch for being unkind to him; I recollect Mr. Horace Turner's being at Mr. Burch's on Christmas day; my impression is he remained over the Sabbath; don't recollect the day of the week that Mr. Burch went down with me after the ice; Mr. Burrill was in the room with Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart at that time; do not know anything about the letter that Mrs. Burch was reading when I went in; when Mr. Stuart folded it up, it looked as if it had been folded before; Mrs. Burch looked confused when I entered the room; first mentioned that circumstance to Mr. Brown last Friday night; was sick on one occasion, Mr. Stuart bathed my head; we went out to walk about five o'clock; Mr. Joseph Turner died on Saturday; don't recollect the name of the Episcopal Minister who officiated, or who went for him; think it was the morning after I went for the ice that Mr. Horace Turner told me that he was playing cards the previous evening with some gentlemen; I am not sure as to the day he told me that; his brother was laying at the point of death at that time; I think the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was in the library the Wednesday after Mr. Turner's death; heard Mrs. Burch talking there; think I supposed there was a gentleman there; I think Mrs. Burch called to me and said my uncle was in the library; he was not there; she made no apology for telling me that; Minnie was sick up stairs, and Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch went up to see her; think Minnie was alone; think Minnie had to be alone all day; Mr. Burch went up stairs when he got home; don't remember that Mr. Burch brought news from the East; think the news of Kitty Prime's death came on Thursday morning; don't remember of Kitty Prime's death being spoken of when Mr. Burch and Mr. Stuart came down stairs; Mr. Stuart stayed to tea; after tea Mrs. Burch went up and put on her things; it was at the head of the stairs that I asked my uncle to excuse me because I had a violent headache; I left Mr. Burch's house for the East on the 11th of March; the day we met Stuart on Randolph-street it was before dinner; don't know the time within a month or two; Mr. Stuart walked home with us; Mr. Burch came home at one o'clock; Mr. Stuart and I were in the library; think I had remained there all the time till Mr. Burch came home; the day I mentioned the scandal about Mrs. Howard Sherman I could not remember—neither the month, nor whether it was before or after Mr. Turner died; Mrs. Burch said that Stuart had already broken up two or three families; I do not remember whether she made any other remarks; I remember what those remarks were, I returned to Chicago about October 17, 1859.

Mr. Burch was at home; Mr. Burch met us at the cars—I think he did; it was Friday or Saturday.

At this point the Court adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONTINUATION OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS FANNY BURCH—DETAILS OF THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF MR. AND MRS. BURCH AND THEIR VISITORS—MORE ABOUT MRS. BURCH'S CONFESSION—THE STORY OF HER CONFIDANTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

The falling of snow to the depth of six inches, yesterday, prevented the attendance of more than a few spectators this morning, while the bitter cold caused Court, counsel, witnesses, jury, lawyers and audience to linger full half an hour after the time set for the trial to commence. The Court evinces a rigid determination to keep good hours, and when once under way, seems loth to stop. The sessions occupy the entire day, from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M., with the exception of but an hour and a half intermission for dinner; and yet there seems every probability that the case will occupy three weeks, if not longer. But this morning the Court appeared to have been late at breakfast.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Cross-examination of Miss Fannie Burch by Mr. Beckwith, continued—I do not remember anything further about the conversation on the stairs the day after Mr. Burch came home; I am not sure that I gave the exact words of Mrs. Burch on that occasion; the only thing I remember of the conversation, is the remark of Mrs. Burch: "Love Mr. Stuart, no! give me my husband, he is the best man in the world;" I think Mr. Stuart first sat up with Mr. Horace Turner on Wednesday night; do not remember certainly; I do not know whether that was the night I went for the ice; do not know that ice was always kept in the bath-room at that time; it was generally kept there; I suppose that Mrs. Burch did not know that I had heard of David Stuart before I went to Chicago; I saw Mrs. Burch in April, 1857, about twenty minutes; saw her before that, I think the Summer before; I do not remember whether I saw her in 1856 or in 1855; I do not remember the years; I did see her in Chicago in May, 1856; I went East in June; during the year 1858 I did not discover anything in her conduct that was improper; none of the circumstances I have mentioned excited any suspicions of her; my attention was first called to these circumstances on the Monday of Mrs. Burch's confession; I conversed with my uncle, Mr. Burch, on that occasion while we were out driving; do not know how many of these circumstances I mentioned then; did not remember them all then; I told him about the time we went to the theatre, and about what Mrs. Burch said when we first arrived; I think that was all; think I recollected no more at that time; next conversed about these circumstances of 1857 and 1858 with my sister; next after that I told my mother; I have not at any other time conversed with Mr. Burch on the subject; I told Mr. Burch I think all that I recollected then; have had no conversation with him in regard to what I could recollect since that time; I think I have not; I do not remember, when I returned to Chicago in the Fall of 1859, had passed the Summer in New-York, Sharon Springs, and Saratoga; met my uncle at Schenectady; he directed us to meet him there, saying "meet me in Schenectady at 4 o'clock, and bring Mary Spaulding with you;" Mary Spaulding accompanied us from Saratoga to Lake George; Mr. J. F. Joy was with us; conversed with Mrs. Burch about our visit to Saratoga; Mrs. Burch said she was glad Mr. Burch took Mary Spaulding; I did not tell Mrs. Burch I was out under the trees with Mr. Joy all or most of the time; I remember that remark of Mrs. Burch, and that she wrote me a letter at Saratoga, saying the same thing; mentioned to Mrs. Burch about the concert at Congress Hall; think I told her my uncle went back to bring Miss Spaulding, who was not ready when we started; do not recollect whether Miss Spaulding had a pleasant seat at the *matinée*; do not recollect any arrangements to give her a pleasant seat; recollect seeing Mrs. Gilman, of Chicago, there; also Mrs. C. W. Bentley; also, Mr. Dodge; do not recollect Mayor Haines being there; Mr. Bentley was there; remember no other person; Mrs. Burch was at Sachem's Head; I think the conversation with Mrs. Burch about our visit was in my own house, in the middle of September; think that the conversation was between the Friday and Wednesday that she staid; upon arriving in Chicago on the 19th of October, the first time I saw Stuart, was at Mr. Burch's house; he called between seven and eight o'clock; Mr. Burch was there, I think, when they came in; think they remained until ten o'clock; Mr. Burch was there all the evening; we all participated in the game that was played that evening; I think the ring we played with was an onyx stone set in gold; Mrs. Burch may have told me on or after New Year's day that she kept the ring; do not remember; she had a drawer in which she kept her jewelry; I attended Mr. Burley's party with Mrs. Burch and her sister; I do not remember that it was remarked that Mrs. Burch was not invited, I think Mrs. Burch said she was afraid her mother would think she ought not to go into so much company; I do not know whether the party was for married persons or young people; Mr. Burch did not go; I do not remember whether he declined to go; Mr. Carlyle Boyd accompanied us home; it was a dark night; think we drove over Rush-street bridge; I think we returned about eleven o'clock, and that Mr. Boyd did not go into the house; we could not see each other in the carriage going home; I remember it was so dark; I think the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was at his own house; I understood before we went that Mr. Burch was to go with me; he gave some reason for not going; I understand the coachman came after us; I think it was nearly twelve o'clock when we returned; Henry Boyd walked with me, and Carlyle Boyd with my sister; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Lysle accompanied Mrs. Burch—Mr. Lysle only part of the way; I think we all left Mr. Stuart's house and arrived at Mr. Burch's about the same time; after I had been at Mr. Stuart's a little while, I noticed that Mrs. Burch was out of the room; I did not hear that she tore her dress; I think I heard of it a long time afterwards; I think we all stopped at Mr. Boyd's house a short time on our way home; I think my sister or Mrs. Burch wanted an extra shawl—it may have been a pair of India-rubbers; I think it was the rubbers; I do not recollect about the shawl; I had the conversation with Mrs. Burch about what Mr. Stuart had said to her about Lysle I think the next day; do not remember that she told me what they were talking about; she said Mr. Lyle was talking; do not remember that she related what Mr. Lysle said; I do not recollect of any reason—do not think she gave any—for Mr. Stuart's remark about Lysle, ("D—n the fellow, I wish he was out of the way;") she said she told Mr. Stuart to be still; do not remember that she told me how much Lysle was talking; she said Mr. Stuart repeated the remark; I think Mrs Burch had one of the night-keys that night; I had none: she opened the door and we all went in; I mentioned the fact about Stuart's kissing me to my uncle at Burlington; also to my mother; I mentioned it to my uncle because I did not like Stuart's kissing me; my mother said she did not like it; we went to Burlington on Monday; left in the morning; do not recollect the day of the month; had been in Chicago about three weeks; we went by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road; I recollect now that I saw Stuart once before New-Year's day, at Mrs. Burrill's, on Saturday; do not know whether before or after my return from Burlington: I thought of it last night; no one called my attention to it; Mr. Stuart was at Mrs. Burrill's, and I think Mr. Carlysle Boyd came in; I think Mr. Boyd did not go home with us; the next time I saw Stuart was on New-Year's day—no, the next time was at the Court house; Mr. Stuart was there two days; it was the second day that we had the conversation; it was the next day after Thanksgiving; we were at home that evening; the next time I saw Stuart was the day we went to the bank; I do not remember the day; I remember Mrs. Burch said Stuart was at the house on the evening of the day of the Historical Society meeting at Mr. Brown's; if it should turn out that Mr. Stuart did not call, I should still remember that Mrs. Burch said at the breakfast table next morning, "Oh, father, Mr. Stuart was here last evening;" I do not remember that any person ever called my attention to the remark; I remember that I went to Mrs. Farnam's the same day that we met Mr. Stuart; the day of the Historical Society meeting; I do not know what afternoon I went down to Mr. Farnam's; I recollect it from the fact that it was the same day; Mrs. Stuart afterwards told me that day she beckoned to Mr. Stuart; I did not see her beckon; it was before dinner; I think I went directly home after doing my shopping; I stopped, I remember now, and went back to the bakery, and when I returned went directly home; arrived home it may have been at half-past eleven; the conversation with Mrs. Burch about the matter was, I think, the week before her confession; I think it was in the library; I do not remember whether any one else was present; she asked me if I saw her give the note to Stuart in the Court-house; I do not know the day; she told me how she gave him the note; she said she turned a little, that Mr. Stuart put his hand down and put it in his pocket; she said she gave Mr. Stuart a very hard scolding; she told me it was about what Mary Spaulding had said about seeing Mr. Stuart with his arm around her waist; she said she had written it because she had received a letter from Mary Spaulding telling her all she had told Mr. Burrill; Mary Spaulding said in her letter, which Mrs. Burch read to me, that she had said to Mr. Burrill, "What would you think of any man who thought as much of your wife as Mr. Stuart seems to think of Mrs. Burch?" and he said, "I would shoot him dead." (The witness undertook to give the exact language of the letter, but so rapidly that the reporter could not catch the words.) Mrs. Burch told me that she told Stuart she was glad that Mr. Stuart did not send her the reply he intended, as she would be very angry; think the letter of Mary Spaulding came before we went to the Court-house; Mrs. Burch told me one day that she was sitting with Mr. Stuart, and that Miss Spaulding came down just at the time that Mr. Stuart was trying to hold her (Mrs. Burch) back, as she was getting up from the sofa; that Miss Spaulding came to the door, and then turned round and went directly up stairs; I did not tell my mother the reason that Mrs. Burch was offended with Mary Spaulding, because I promised not to tell; Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart told her that he hoped she would never have Mary Spaulding visit her house again; he did not like her; I think Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart had no doubt that Mary Spaulding had also told Mr. Farnam; I think she said she rebuked Stuart for talking about Mary Spaulding so; that Stuart was offended with Mrs. Farnam, and thought it was strange that she should like Mr. Farnam so much; after her confession she told me that she thought that story of Mary Spaulding's was a deliberate plan between Mr. Burrill and Mr. Stuart to ruin her, and that she had so written to Mr. Stuart in the note that she gave him at the Court-House; I think that was on Tuesday, after her confession, and upon that occasion she told me that Mr. Burrill had carried messages and notes—a great many; the morning after I spent the evening at Mr. Farnam's, Mrs. Burch told me Mr. Stuart had been there the evening previous; she said that Mr. Merrick wished to come with him, and Stuart had told him he had better get Mrs. Burch's permission; I never expressed a desire to see Mr. Merrick; it was about 7 o'clock—I think the Friday before New-Years—that I went to Mrs. Farnam's; I am not certain; it was December; I know that, because George Farnam was home, and he was not home in November; I do not remember what time he came home—it was just before Christmas; I think the Friday or Saturday before; I returned home that evening, I think about 11 o'clock; I went to Mrs. Burch's room that evening; her eyes were shut, and I thought she was asleep; she had retired; I have my doubts now as to whether she was asleep; the servant said——

Mr. Beckwith objected that the witness should speak from her own knowledge, and the Court so instructed the witness.

Testimony continued.—I talked with the servant Maggie (Margaret O'Hara) about it; that was before Mr. Burch went up stairs; I think I have not testified that Mrs. Burch told me at the breakfast table the next morning that Mr. Stuart had called; I think my sister was there when she told me; I was in the parlor on New-Year's day all the time; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Merrick called; do not remember how long they staid; the orange tree was in the middle of the back parlor; the refreshments were in the back parlor; there were about a dozen gentlemen present at the time; I think Mr. Stuart and Mr. Merrick went out together; Mrs. Burch told me that Stuart kissed her hand in the vestibule in bidding her good bye; she said Mr. Merrick was present; she made a remark about it which I forget; she told me of it in the afternoon of the same day; I recollect of going to the fair at the Metropolitan Hall; Mrs. Burch and Minnie went, I think, with the coachman; I think Mr. Burch brought Mrs. Matteson; I do not know the month of the fair; do not remember the day of the week; Mr. Henry Boyd went home with me, and Mr. Carlyle Boyd with Mrs. Burch; we walked; Mr. Burch was home when we called home; Mrs. Burch had a pin-cushion; I don't know who gave it to her; I did not see Mr. Stuart there; do not recollect of Mrs. Burch sending some one to find Mr. Burch when she wanted to go home; I do not remember what I said to Mrs. Burch about Mr. Page accompanying me home; I told her what I thought about Mr. Page; I said I did not wish him to accompany me home; Mr. Burch was in the library when we got home; I recollect Mr. Burch said he thought George Farnam would come home with Mrs. Burch, and that he thought he would bring her home safely; on our way home we went into the Episcopal Church; it was open, being trimmed for Christmas; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was, I think, on Monday after New Year's; I was in the parlor, I suppose, when he came in; my sister and Mrs. Neif were there; Mrs. Burch was not in the parlor; she had been absent only a few minutes, not as long as five minutes; I did not hear the outside door open and shut; if I was alone in the parlor I would ordinarily hear it; I was sitting near the centre of the room; I think we would not ordinarily hear the vestibule door shut, if we were in conversation in the parlor: Mrs. Burch came in immediately after Mr. Stuart; Mr. and Mrs. Neif had been there about fifteen minutes, and remained about that time after; I recollect reading the first part of Hamlet with Mr. Nief; Mrs. Burch told me afterwards that Minnie was with her in the library when she met Mr. Stuart; I had a conversation with Mrs. Burch about her meeting Stuart that evening; I do not know when, that week or the next week; she asked me if I knew she had seen Mr. Stuart that evening before he came into the parlor; she told me that she saw him, not why she asked the question; I told her I did not know it; she gave me an account of her letting Stuart into the library; she said that she let him into the library, and had a short conversation, and she told him "it would not do," and that Stuart had gone out and opened the vestibule door and shut it again as if he had just come in and then went into the parlor; I don't know what was the use of his doing that if I could not hear the door shut; we could hear the ordinary walk of a person in the hall with the parlor door open; I did not hear the vestibule door open when Mr. Stuart came in the first time; I think Mrs. Burch and I were alone when she told me of it; that was before there was any trouble in the family; she told me that the reason for doing this was that Mr. and Mrs. Neif had lived longer in Chicago than she had, and she did not like to present Stuart to them; after Mr. and Mrs. Neif left, Mrs. Burch said to Stuart, "I have heard something about you;" I soon after went into the library; Lizzie remained in the parlor; I remained in the library until Mr. Stuart made the attempt to kiss me—two minutes and a half, I think; Lizzie did not go up stairs with me; it was not more than five or ten minutes after that she came up; I wrote to my mother that she had better send for me to come home, she did not send, because my sister had died there; I did not notice that Mrs. Burch was laughing before Mr. Stuart attempted to kiss me; I had been up stairs half an hour before I went down, (after the attempt); I went through the parlor and dining-room, and saw nothing of Stuart and Mrs. Burch; did not go in the library; when I went down again found Mrs. Burch and Stuart in the parlor; Mrs. Burch sent a servant for me; it was about ten o'clock; Mr. Burch was, I think, at a union mission school that evening; he came in in a few minutes after I went down; I think Mrs. Bostwick's concert was the next Friday evening; I went there; after my return Mrs. Burch said to me, "Mr. Burch don't like to have gentlemen admire me, but, if they will do it, I don't know how I can help it; did you see him tell me to stop fixing my bonnet to-night?" on another occasion she said she had often thought it was well for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensselaer did not live in the same town with her—that Mr. Burch was much the better match, but a woman could never love but once in the same way; she told me that Mr. Van Rensselaer (to whom she had been once engaged) was dissipated; I recollect Mr. Farnam's dinner party; it was that same day that we met Stuart opposite Peugot's; it was that day that Mr. Stuart said, "Why, what's the matter?" Mrs. Burch replied, "I think it is more mental than bodily illness;" Mrs. Burch was looking ill; she said to him that she was not going to Mr. Farnam's party because she did not feel well; I know that Mr. Stuart called that evening; Mrs. Burch said the servant told her he called; I think I said we would have had much more fun if we had staid at home; I suppose I put it on my journal the next day, that Stuart had called; I have that journal in town; I have kept it since the 1st of January last; I did not note all of the New Year's calls; I think that Carlyle Boyd never joined me in the street when I was alone; I wrote a note to Mrs. Burch that "Mr. Burch knows there are things going on in the house that he knows about, and we think he does not know; that he had tried all of us and had not been able to find them out;" I told Mrs. Burch in conversation that Mr. Burch said he would not have Boyd coming to the house; on the Wednesday morning that I had the letter to send, Mrs. Burch said she could send it as well as not; do not know which of the boys carried it; had a great many visits that morning; Mrs. Mason and her daughter and Mrs. Farnam; I put those down in my diary; do not remember putting down others; Mrs. Burch was very gay that morning; she was not gay with either of those men mentioned; when my uncle came he went up stairs for a short time; Mrs. Burch was sitting with me in the front parlor; Minnie came and called for Mrs. Burch to go into the library; I think it was fifteen minutes; Minnie came to speak to her father and mother—not more than five minutes before dinner; I think Mrs. Burch came down before we were through dinner; my uncle and I went up town together as far as the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Burch was, I think, sitting with us in the afternoon; do not remember where, or what transpired that afternoon; Mr. Burch went to church that evening; I remember, that evening, after we came home, Mrs. Burch told me no one had come; we were all talking together—not about this matter; I have no recollection of talking with her about it; I did not hear any crying in the night; I first met Mr Burch on Thursday morning, (after the *émeute*) in the library; I think we all went out to drive on Wednesday afternoon; we had morning prayers before breakfast; Mrs. Burch, on Thursday morning, looked as if she had been weeping; I have no remembrance of her weeping during the prayers; after breakfast soon Mr. Burch went down town; about between ten and eleven o'clock I had the conversation with Mrs. Burch; I think it was that time she told me she had written a note to Mr. Burch, saying: "I confess I have been foolish and silly; I confess all; I have been foolish and silly;" I think she said she would not be happy until he had forgiven her; do not remember that she said the note contained anything about Boyd; she said she had told Mr. Burch that Boyd had kissed her, and put his arm around her waist; she had sent him notes—written silly notes; she said she told Mr. Burch that she did not love Boyd, and she only wanted to flirt with him, but that Mr. Burch would not believe her; I think she said she told Mr. Burch that her intimacy with Boyd commenced at Mrs. Burrill's party; that Mr. Burch had said such dreadful things to her; he had even said that he did not believe Hattie was his child, and that he wanted her to leave his house; she told me that Mr. Burch had gone up town to cane Mr. Boyd, and she wished I would go up and see to it; she told me that she had written to Mr. Boyd, and the contents of the note; that she had said, "I have confessed all to Mr. Burch," and asked Boyd to send back all her letters, and whatever presents she had given him: she told me of Lizzie's waking up in the night.

The Court here asked the witness relative to her testimony concerning family prayers, and the witness explained her testimony in that regard, after which the Court adjourned for recess. O. Jr.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—This Court will meet to-day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the term.

Number of Justices Composing the Special Sessions.

ANOTHER ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONVICTION.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Application of Rosana Kill.—This was an application made by the above-named petitioner, for a *habeas corpus* by which to test the legality of her conviction of petit larceny at the Special Sessions.

By the papers in the case it appears that in August last the petitioner was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, which term she is now serving out on Blackwell's Island. It further appears that by the warrant of commitment the conviction and proceedings are made to appear regular and legal; but the prisoner alleges that only two Justices were on the bench of the Sessions at the time of the trial, and her counsel contends that for that reason the conviction is void—the statute providing that the Special Sessions shall be composed of three Justices. It was urged that without three Justices the Court of Special Sessions could obtain no jurisdiction. Counsel cited the case of Devine, who, it will be remembered, was discharged by Justice SUTHERLAND on the same ground, the Court holding in that instance, as is now contended by counsel for the prisoner, that the Special Sessions, in order to acquire jurisdiction, should be composed of three Justices; and that when composed of but two, its proceedings were irregular and void. In the case of John Stanley Justice Ingraham concurred with Justice Sutherland in that view of the case. Both of those cases were stated in the TIMES at the time the applications were made, some time in the past Summer.

The Court now granted the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the prisoner's counsel to advise the District-Attorney of the return day thereto.

Wm. F. Howe for applicant.

Action for Divorce—A Loving Pair.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Adaline Levy vs. Morris Levy.—This is an action for a divorce *a vinculo*, and now comes before the Court upon a motion to confirm the report of the referee, deciding in favor of the plaintiff, and to compel an allowance for alimony to be made by the defendant in behalf of the plaintiff.

Upon the question of the amount of alimony to be paid the plaintiff, the counsel for both parties made very diverse statements as to the pecuniary ability of the defendant and as to the character of the plaintiff, all of which counsel for each party alleged to be warranted by the evidence taken before the referee.

From the statement of the defendant's counsel it appeared that the defendant was a hard-working and worthy laborer now engaged at a dollar a day at the Central Park, the subject of great persecution by his wife, who, upon one occasion, attempted to poison him, and who was herself a mere strumpet and woman of vile character; that the property of the defendant consisted of a house worth at most $3,500, and this covered by incumbrances amounting to $3,700.

From the statement of the other side, it appeared that the plaintiff was a virtuous and every way worthy woman; that she had two children, one a girl of fifteen and the other a boy of about seven years of age, who were dependent upon her for support, and for whom the defendant refused to make any provision; that the defendant was an "officer" engaged in the Central Park, and got twenty shillings per day for his services; that on witness, upon the trial before the Referee, swore that the house owned by the defendant was worth $3,500, and that he would give that amount for it, and that it was incumbered by the defendant by acknowledging fraudulent judgments, for the purpose of keeping from the plaintiff her alimony. The counsel for the plaintiff offered to take the defendant's title to the property in lieu of the alimony, to which the counsel for the defendant agreed, providing the plaintiff would pay off the incumbrances upon it; and to this both counsel assented.

The Court, however, took the papers, reserving its decision.

Oscar Frisbee for plaintiff; David Levy for defendants.

Verdict in the Case of Alleged Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. vs. The Onondaga Salt Company et al.—This was an action on certain promissory notes, and was fully stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The defence, it will be remembered, was an allegation of usury.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $6,593 06.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Rebecca O. Haver, Robert Travis and R. McKinley. But little property is disposed of by either of these wills, and neither of them makes any bequest of public interest.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge RUSSELL yesterday discharged the jurors for the term, and, without transacting any further business, adjourned the Court *sine die*. The December term will open on Monday next.

Court of Special Sessions.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS on Saturday disposed of the ordinary number of petty cases, none of them having any special interest. Of twenty-one persons charged with assault and battery, six were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, three were discharged under suspended sentence, four were allowed postponement, three were fined, and three imprisoned. Of forty-one persons charged with petty larceny, six were discharged, no witnesses appearing; eight were discharged under suspended sentence, four were allowed postponement, five were remanded, seventeen were imprisoned and one acquitted. One person charged with embezzlement, was acquitted. The case of one charged with keeping a disorderly house, was postponed, and the same disposition was made of four cases for gambling.

As the next term-day will occur on Thanksgiving, the Court will sit on Friday instead.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Stewart vs. Stewart.*—Report confirmed. Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

Culver vs. Milburn.—Sureties approved.

Petition of Joseph White.—Application denied.

Piedra-hila vs. Varona.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without prejudice to a renewal on additional facts.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hellyer vs. Dean.—Order settled.

Van Schaick vs. Leittle.—Case settled.

Wilkins vs. Smith.—Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Nash vs. Connaughton.—Motion granted on payment of $20 in ten days.

Leddy vs. Barry.—Motion granted and original motion set down for Dec. 3, 1860, at 10½ A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27.

$5,000	Va. St. 6s..at 17	78
5,000	do.	78
5,000	N. Caro. St. 6s	84
16,000	do	80
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	68½
31,000	do	68
2,000	Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. cv. bs.	92
6,000	do	93
11,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	62
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87
8,000	La C.& M.L.G.B.	16
9,000	Chi.& N.W.1st M.	46
1,000	Chi & N.W.2d M.	20
3,000	do	19
10,000	Han. & St. J. R.	60
1,000	Lac.& West. 2 M.	90
1,000	Clev.&Tl.S.F.B.	68
10	Merch Ex. Bank	91
5	Bank of Commerce	93½
10	Metropolitan Bank	106
50	do	105
40	Am. Exch. Bank	93
10	Park Bank	107
20	Penn. Coal Co.	75
31	Pacific Mail S. Co.	79
150	do	78
100	do s30	77½
50	N. Y. Central R.	72⅞
300	do s10	72⅝
100	do s15	72¾
100	do s15	72⅝
1570	do	73
200	do	73¼
50	do b60	74
50	do	73½
495	Erie Railroad	28
50	do	28½
25	N. J. Cen. R.	136½
200	Hudson River R.	42½
150	do s15	42½
50	do	42⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	14⅞
40	Harlem R. Pref'd	34
125	Mich. Cen. R.	50
10	do	50½
50	do	49¾
400	do	49
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14
50	M. S.&N.I.Gt'd St'k	29⅞
50	do s10	30
100	Panama Railroad	113
225	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57½
100	do b5	57½
200	do	58
50	do s23	58
20	do	58⅛
46	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	93
18	do	92½
450	Gal. & Chicago R.	63
150	do	62⅝
100	do s30	62⅝
50	do s10	62⅝
50	do s10	63
300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	27½
50	do	27⅝
200	do	27¾
400	Ch. & Rock I. R.	53⅝
100	do	53¾
50	do b60	54½
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	8⅜
100	do	8
37	Chic. B. & Q. R.	68
5	do	67¾
50	do s5	68
33	Del. L. & W. R.	80
56	New-Jersey R.	125

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s,'74, cou.	96½
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	69
3,000	Erie R. 2d M. B.	95
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	70
7,000	Harlem R.1st M.	93
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	46
1,000	Mich. So. 2 M.B.	62
3,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M	96
10	Metropolit'n Bank	105
150	Canton Co.	15
35	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89
5	Pac. M. St'p. Co.	79
15	do	79½
26	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅛
354	do	75
100	do b6	75
100	do s60	74
25	Mich. Cen. R.	50
50	do s30	49½
100	do	49½
100	do s10	49½
25	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅛
100	do	15
100	M. So.& N. I. G'd S.	31½
100	do	31⅛
10	do	31½
50	Del. L. & W. R.	80
12	Panama R.	116
50	do	115
25	Ill. C. R. Scrip	58⅛
100	do	58⅛
100	do b60	59½
50	do s30	58
60	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	63⅛
50	do	63½
50	do bnwk	63⅝
50	do	63⅞
350	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
100	do	27⅛
100	do	27⅞
60	Chi., Bar. & Q. R.	70

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The condition of Money affairs to-day is comparatively steady. The movements in Discounts and Foreign Exchange are apparently approaching their customary channels once more. The mail for the Boston steamer to-morrow was made up with more appearance of a regular trade supply and demand in Foreign Bills than at any time since the 10th of the month; and the offerings at Bank moderated nearly one-half at the heavy establishments as compared with Friday last, while the disposition to discount continued extremely liberal where the paper submitted was within reasonable date and the applicant had any substantial claim to accommodation. The Bank programme of last week is thus being carried out in good faith, and our merchants begin to feel assured that while their trade has fallen off and a considerable degree of uncertainty rests upon the business of the future, these drawbacks are not likely to be aggravated by an undue Money pressure or renewed panic at home. The political agitation continues, of course, and the immediate as well as threatened complications at the South are such as to counsel the utmost prudence in entering upon new engagements, and tendency to the entailment of mercantile paper this Winter is so decided that lower, rather than dearer rates for Money in all regular business, are likely to ensue. At present the terms outside of Bank are from 10 to 12 ℘ cent. on first-class bills, the volume of business being reduced by the combined cause of ease and liberality at Bank where the most of the wants of the Merchants are accommodated and the temporary withdrawal of many of the old buyers of paper. The rates of Exchange on London to-day are, with our standard Banking-houses, 104@105; transient Bank bills and very select merchant 102@103, and Produce bills, with shipping documents, 100@101 ℘ cent. Paris f.5 45@f.5 40 for first-class bills. The telegraph from New-Orleans advise a fair business in Exchange, with a tendency to firmness on England; Sight on New-York, 99¼@99½ ℘ cent. The news from London by the *City of Baltimore*, reports better prices for some of the American Railways, but based on advices from this side not later than about the 3d November. The market there was in advance of our latest prices of Illinois Central and Erie, the then difference in Exchange taken into account, Erie 33@34; Illinois Central, 73@72¾, or 27@27¼ discount.

The Stock Exchange reflects, for the moment, more of the political than the financial influences of the Street. Money is sufficiently easy on temporary loans to the Stock Brokers to facilitate even an active speculative business on the Exchange, if the market were disposed to turn, as it did frequently last week, upon the varying phases of the Bank movement. But the Southern advices in the morning papers apparently have more influence just now in directing, or rather unsettling the dealings of the day, than any other sensation. While this is true of Wall-street, the outside public have, of late, withdrawn at low prices a good many Stocks from this very feverish arena of daily speculation, and the consequence is that the scarcity of New-York Central, Galena, and some two or three other of the Railway Stocks, is a continual check upon the Bearish disposition of most of the operators; so that a rise or fall of 2 ℘ cent. in a single hour is no uncommon occurrence, without the intervention of any other cause. Thus, the early sales of Central, to-day, were at 73@72⅞, or a decline of above 2 ℘ cent. from the sales of Monday afternoon, and 5 ℘ cent. from the earlier sales on that day. The price immediately ran up again to 75¼, then down to 74½@⅝, again up to 75@75¼, and finally advanced, late in the day, to 75¾@76, closing 75⅞ bid. The fluctuations in Erie and the Western Shares, though not as wide, were equally frequent, the general turn in the market at the close being in the direction of firmness, comparing as follows with Monday's closing:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	75¾	74⅝	Quincy	70	69
Erie	29	28¾	Panama	114½	113½
Rock Island	54⅛	53⅞	Pacific	80	80
Galena	64	63	Mich Guarant'd	31¼	29¾
Toledo	28	27	Harlem	14⅛	14
Illinois Central	58⅞	58⅛	Hudson	44	43
Mich. Central	50¾	51	Reading	34⅛	34¼

The State Securities were less firm than yesterday. A few small parcels pressed on the market caused Virginias to recede to 78, Tennessees to 76 and Missouris to 69. The announcement by the Treasurer of Missouri of the prompt preparation of the January interest affords satisfaction to holders, and the latest advices from Virginia and Tennessee leave little or no doubt that the question of the prompt payment of interest is not compromised by the present financial pressure among the people of these States. The Federal five ℘ cents. continue depressed—96½ sales of 1874's, including interest; the '71's, 94@95, without interest.

The difficulties in Foreign Exchange and in the Grain trade last week were of course serious drawbacks upon the weekly Export return, published this afternoon; but the total, notwithstanding, is quite large. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$715,520	$1,418,951	$2,421,176
Previously report'd	55,981,290	59,233,712	88,191,950
Since Jan. 1	$56,696,810	$60,652,663	$90,616,126

The Cotton Export from the South during the week, on the other hand, materially improved on the previous slim week, say to 82,000 bales, against 44,000 bales. The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the last week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	124,000	1,079,000	65,000	13,000	4,000
1859-60	148,000	1,240,000	57,000	12,000	11,000
1858-9	129,000	1,091,000	26,000	21,000	16,000
1857-8	95,000	510,000	40,000	18,000	6,000
1856-7	111,000	844,000	26,000	7,000	9,000
1855-6	116,000	840,000	17,000	17,000	7,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.

	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	335,000	91,000	50,000	476,000	691,000
1859-60	435,000	109,000	50,000	594,000	650,000
1858-9	262,000	135,000	51,000	448,000	580,000
1857-8	201,000	48,000	33,000	282,000	261,000
1856-7	148,000	71,000	40,000	259,000	470,000
1855-6	282,000	96,000	63,000	441,000	402,000

The following are the closing rates for currency this afternoon at the Banking-office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Discount.
New-York State and New-England	⅜@ ½
East Jersey	⅜@ ½
Philadelphia, Baltimore and West Jersey	2 @ 3
Maryland and Pennsylvania Country	3 @ 4
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan	2 @ 3
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri	—@10
N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Alabama and Geo.	—@10
Virginia and Tennessee	8 @10
New-Orleans	—@ 5
Canada	—@ 2

Exchange on Philadelphia is quoted at 1½ ℘ cent. discount.

The average weekly statement of the banks of Philadelphia, for the week ending Saturday last, presents the following changes, as compared with the previous week:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	
Capital Stock	$11,806,010	$11,806,160	Inc. $150
Loans	26,775,878	26,576,322	Dec. 199,556
Specie	4,115,932	3,354,042	Dec. 771,890
Due from other banks	1,629,272	1,643,421	Inc. 14,149
Due to other banks	2,424,087	2,720,574	Inc. 296,487
Deposits	15,833,121	14,699,679	Dec. 1,133,442
Circulation	2,791,752	2,640,912	Dec. 150,840

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of yesterday afternoon remarks:

"There is a decided improvement in monetary and business circles. The pressure on the Street was materially abated—the Banks are doing the most their means will admit, and first-class paper is more sought for on the Street, at 10@15 ℘ cent. Exchange on the South and West continues unsettled.

"There is little or no demand for gold and silver, and those who had, before the suspension, in anticipation of a high premium, provided themselves with large amounts, are very glad to sell it at 1 ℘ cent. premium. It is in reality not worth that."

The Boston *Transcript*, of last evening, says:

"The Boston Banks feel so secure in their present condition that, although by the terms of the arrangement made on Saturday, the settlements at the Clearing-House can be effected in equal proportions of Specie and bills, a large part of the Banks did not avail themselves of the accommodation, but paid their balances to-day in coin. This shows that there is no call for Specie, and indeed the diminution of the precious metals in the vaults of the Banks since the account of Saturday, is not worth mentioning."

And referring to yesterday's business, adds:

"Stocks generally much better. People feel better, have mainly got over their fright, and have only to contend with the hard facts of to-day. New-York funds are in more demand than we hoped they would be, from Saturday's supply. The banks lost $70,000 of specie, on Saturday. To-day, Providence also is drawing small amounts. Sterling Exchange is very dull, and the few transactions effected are at irregular rates. The best bankers ask 105 at retail, hoping to get the figure some time hence."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, remarks:

"The money market is reported easier, though so far as we can learn, after diligent inquiry, there is little doing. We heard of a transaction or two on call at 9 ℘ cent., and some few bills at from 10 to 18 ℘ cent. The market for this description of business is, however, quite unsettled. Currency quotations are equally fluctuating, though as a general thing, the discount is much lower and more uniform than on Saturday. City bank notes are worth 1@1½ ℘ cent less than gold, and exchange on New-York and Boston is at a premium of ¾@1½ ℘ cent. Baltimore is at a discount of 1 @1½ ℘ cent."

Thursday's business at New-Orleans the *Picayune* notices thus:

"With us there was very little excitement this morning. There was some demand for prime Sterling, with sales at 100¼@100½, but the supply was rather light. A few of the leading drawers seem disposed to hold off for a day or two. We do not hear of any transactions in Document Bills. Some Francs were sold at f.5.65@5.60, but some prominent drawers hold at a higher figure. Sixty days on the North is nominal. Occasionally a small amount is sold at about 4. Sight was in demand, with sales at ⅜@9-16 and ½ premium. The Banks check over the counter at ½. Three days' Sight was sold at ¼ premium, and five days' at par.

"There is no improvement in the Money market, and the pressure in many quarters is quite severe. The Banks are renewing freely, but entertain very few propositions for new Loans. Outside negotiations have been brought to a stand."

The St Louis *Democrat*, under date Thursday evening, states:

"Exchange has been more difficult to procure to-day than ever. Some of the Banks and other moneyed institutions sold Sight on the East to regular customers, even as low as 1½ premium for bankable funds in some cases, but at irregular prices, and almost all rates—in some cases even as high as 5 ℘ cent. premium. On New Orleans also it was had in the same way as low as 2 ℘ cent. For gold, both the Sub-Treasury and money dealers would gladly sell Eastern Sight drafts at par, as in times of Bank suspension like the present, the gold is preferable even to Exchange—it is 'a good thing to hold.' Letters and dispatches from numerous country points hourly reach our Bankers to remit their balances in Exchange Eastward; to send them gold, &c., as if gold were as plenty here as at Jerusalem in the days of Solomon. But the answers fly back as fast, and some send printed circulars to all, that collections or deposits can no longer be remitted in Exchange, and that gold or other coin is not to be had; that collections or receipts can only be checked out in kind—bankable funds or currency.

"Gold was in rather more demand than yesterday, not only were the timid laborers of small means wanting it in exchange for their paper, to hoard; but Bankers, to use in making Exchange and otherwise, wanted it in large sums; $15,000 was bought at 3 ℘ cent. premium above bankable funds, resold at 4 ℘ cent., and even as high as 6 ℘ cent. was known to be paid."

The Second-avenue Railroad Company Coupons due 1st December will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 60 bbls. Ashes, 14,210 bbls. Flour, 97 bbls. Corn Meal, 254,490 bushels Wheat, 43,344 bushels Corn, 398 bushels Rye, 8,283 bushels Oats, 5,983 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,009 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Of the 3 682 bags Rio offered at auction to-day, only 900 bags were disposed of at 12¼c @ 13¾c. ℘ lb., averaging $13 06 ℘ 100 lbs.; holders withdrew the balance, as they were not satisfied with the bidding. Privately, business was quite tame. We quote: Java, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 12¼c.@15c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 14½c @15c.; and St. Domingo, 12½c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 32,051 pkgs., of which, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 15,692 bags were Rio.

COTTON—Has been depressed, and 2,200 bales have been reported sold, part at 10½c. for Middling Uplands, and 10⅝c. for do. Gulf, ℘ lb.

FISH—Business continues quite dull; prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. The demand from shippers has been less active—that from the home trade has been limited. Prices have not varied materially, although buyers of low and medium grades have had any existing advantage. The rain storm checks operations. Sales, 12,520 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; superfine Western at $4 75@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10 @$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$5 00
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from shippers, and prices have been less buoyant. We have heard of sales since our last of 56,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 34½@$1 35; Mixed Michigan at $1 30; Amber do. on private terms; Red Western, part at $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 16; and Chicago Spring, part at $1 10; Red State $1 21½; and White Kentucky on terms not ascertained ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers; sales have been reported of 47 000 bushels at 65c @66c. for Mixed Western, in the slip and delivered; and 67½c. for Yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet at 69c.@ 70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is less active yet steady. We have heard of sales of 16,900 bushels, including Canada West, part at 75c.; Canada East at 70c.@71½c.; and State at 65c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Oats have been in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western, at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℘ bushel. The principal receivers of Breadstuffs prepared on Saturday last the following statement of the stock and shipments of Flour and Wheat:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

The season of Canal Navigation being now about closed, when no further receipts of Wheat and Flour can be expected, and in view of the present condition of our own and other markets, and the probable wants for the coming six or seven months, for a supply of Breadstuffs. We, the undersigned, have deemed it advisable to prepare a statement from the most authentic and reliable sources, of the stock of Wheat and Flour now on hand in this City, thereby showing what may be relied upon for our own consumption (which is estimated at from 55,000 to 65,000 bbls. per week,) and for shipment:

Stock of Flour at this port 760,384 bbls

Stock of Wheat at this port 3,553,749 bushels.

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.
Exports from New-York to Gt. Britain and the Continent, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 16, 1860	478,586	6,420,307
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Liverpool	27,307	340,466
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to London	20,747	171,187
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Glasgow	2,369	22,638
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Falmouth	1,000	19,860
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to other ports	555	...
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Cork	...	12,583
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Dublin	...	17,260
From Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, to Galway	...	16,781
Total	530,564	7,021,142
To the Continent, Sept. 1 to Nov. 20, 1860	16,273	165,923

ISAAC H. REED.	SAGE & CO.
D. & A. DOWS & CO.	WRIGHT & RAWSON.
JESSE HOYT & CO.	J. M. FISKE & CO.
J. B. HERRICK & SON.	BROWN & CARY.
N. H. WOLFE & CO.	LEE & COCHRANE.
GEORGE H. POWELL.	L. ROBERTS & CO.
SMITH MOIT & CO.	WM. B. NEWMAN & CO.

HAY—Sales to-day, 500 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in demand, mainly for home use, at 34c.@40c. ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $17 50@$17 75, and Prime at $12 37 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 165 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Beef is inactive, only 160 bbls. having been disposed of in lots, at $6 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c @11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs. were reported, at $3 75@$4 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—The principal sales have been 251 bales Havana, on private terms, ℘ lb. Market quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, 420 bbls., in lots, at 19½c.@20c., chiefly at 19½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were reported, to-day. Rates were tending downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ⅜d. ℘ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain 13d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ℘ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ℘ lb. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags, 14d. ℘ bushel.

The Cattle Market.

The market opened yesterday almost precisely as it did a week previous. About 3,800 bullocks were in the Forty-fourth-street yard, after the usual scattering sales at Bergen and the down-town yards, and other droves were reported on the way, to arrive during the night. The New-York Central Railroad is so overcrowded with flour, grain, and dead freight, that it is difficult to get forward all the live stock coming East. The general quality of the cattle in the yards is hardly equal to last week, and the better grades sold yesterday quite as well as at the last market. The best went at 9½c. ℘ lb., estimated dressed weight, and from that down to 6c. for the poorest. The additions to be made during the night and this morning will make a supply of over 4,000 at the Washington Yards, (4,136 last week) and full 5,000 for the total City receipts.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF everybody, then everybody will know that CURTIS is the great up-town repairer of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, fans, &c., &c. No. 882 Broadway, (branch of No 83 Bleecker-st.,) next door to Eiger's fancy-store. N. B.—All repairing done on the premises.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING—DONATION VISIT.—THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to a Donation Visit, at the Institution, on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst. The children, 220 in number, will partake of the generous contributions of their friends, during the recess from 4 till 5 o'clock, and their exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations and Lessons, commencing at 1 o'clock, will, it is believed, be especially interesting to visitors. Contributions in provisions or money, will then be most gratefully received. Those who feel unable to visit the Institution are respectfully invited to send them to:

MARY MASON, First Directress, No 12 2d-st.
ANNA H. SHOTWELL, Secretary, No. 60 East 29th-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, 97 West 11th, and 40 Wall-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL, 1 East 16th-st., and 110 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL WILLETS, 24 Lafayette-place and 303 Pearl-st. Or to the Institution, 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

THE LADIES OF THE REFORMED DUTCH Church, at Greenwich, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, will hold their annual Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Nov. 29 and 30, in the lecture room of the Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st. The proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the Church.

DIVINE SERVICE, FOLLOWED BY A SERMON, will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., (Thanksgiving Day,) at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach, TO-MORROW, (Thanksgiving day,) at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.

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The following will be published to-morrow:

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OLD-ESTABLISHED CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE OF EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BRO. (JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 599 Broadway, have lately issued "History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius of Loyola." By Madame CALDERON DE LA BARCA. 2 vols. Price, $2 25.

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FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

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BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FIVE rooms, all connecting two parlors and bedrooms and two single rooms, with all improvements, to let, with or without private table. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 1248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., convenient to cars and stages.

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BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

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ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suits or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Jewess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Woman in White—Dodging for a Wife—Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important feature of the news relating to the secession movement this morning is the message of Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, sent to the Legislature of that State, which assembled yesterday. He considers disunion a foregone conclusion, and confidently relies upon the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, to follow the lead of South Carolina, though he has no hopes of a Confedercy of all the Southern States. In this connection, he takes Virginia to task for refusing to entertain the proposition of Col. Memminger last year, and declares that it is now too late to attempt to assemble a Conference of the Slave States to consider the propriety of the pending movement. He cannot permit himself to believe that an attempt will be made by the present or the incoming Administration to coerce the State after she shall have seceded, by a refusal to surrender the harbor defences, or by interfering with the imports and exports; but if it shall prove that this view is wrong, the State must accept the issue presented, and fight her way to the best of her ability. He does not seem to consider that the establishment of new postal arrangements throughout the State, after the Federal Postmasters shall have resigned, will be a difficult matter, but in the meantime he proposes to use Adams Express for the distribution of correspondence. The reports which reach us from other Southern States present no feature of special importance. At Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, a mass meeting was held, composed of men of all parties, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that Kentucky does not despair of justice within the Union, and appealing to the South not to desert the common cause. A letter from President Madison, heretofore unpublished, appears in a Virginia paper, which takes strong ground against the right of secession.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 17th, *via* Queenstown on the 18th, with European advices five days later, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the Prince of Wales had arrived out safely, after encountering head winds and bad weather during the entire voyage. The fleet was within a day's sail of England on the 6th, when a heavy gale prevented any further progress for several days. Another week's provisions only remained on board, and the Royal party were reduced to salt and preserved meats. The safe return of the Prince had caused the greatest rejoicings among the people, and was the subject of congratulatory editorials in the newspapers, in which the American people were warmly complimented.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices by telegraph *via* Queenstown, are one day later than those brought by the *Arago*. Francis II. has rejected the proposals for the evacuation of Gaeta. He has under his command 13,000 men, and relies on the strength of the fortress. Garibaldi, before leaving Naples, told his companions in arms, in a farewell speech, that it was likely that a fresh conflict would break out in Italy in 1861, and that 100,000 men would be wanted for the service. Advices from China state that the rupture of negotiations between the Allied Ambassadors and the Chinese Commissioners took place on the 7th of September, and on the next day the army moved forward on Peking. On the 11th of September the allied army was within 45 miles of the celestial capital.

The dispatches from Kansas which we publish this morning will be found to corroborate the intelligence given yesterday, and will still further satisfy the public that the first reports of the new troubles were very much exaggerated. Even the reports which reach us from Weston, in the State of Missouri, are of a decidedly less belligerent character. A party of Minute Men, who had started out from that place in the first flush of the excitement consequent upon the representations of Judge Williams, had returned, reporting that the further they advanced towards Fort Scott the less they heard of the difficulties. Acting-Governor Beebe was reported at Lawrence to have had an interview with Montgomery, who, with a body of his men, was engaged in trying a man charged with kidnapping a negro. One account alleged that the man was found guilty, and hanged in the presence of the acting Governor, while another represented that he was set free at his solicitation. Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary were reported to be on their way to Southern Kansas with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery, and troops had started from Fort Riley for the same destination, the two bodies to rendezvous at Mound City, sixteen miles from the Missouri border. The most absurd stories were in circulation relative to the declared intentions of Montgomery, and his defiance of the troops. A mass meeting of the Republicans had been held at Leavenworth, to take into consideration the condition of affairs, at which sentiment was somewhat divided as to the proper course to pursue—one party deciding by resolution that the proceedings of Montgomery were ill-timed and unjustifiable, and the other party thinking it better to await positive information before coming to any conclusion.

The ship *Oliver Jordan*, Capt. Robbins, of Rockland, from Baltimore for Panama, foundered off the River Platte on the 6th of September, as previously reported. The crew left the ship in three boats, one of which capsized, and the occupants were picked up and divided between the other two boats. One of these was capsized in beaching, and seven out of the twelve men in her were drowned. The remnant of the crew arrived at Rio Grande on the 15th of September, and came to this City in the brig *Young America*, which arrived yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Senator Murphy in relation to the Harlem Bridge, now in process of reconstruction, pointing out defects in the plan, and failure on the part of the Building Commissioners to comply with the law, &c. A Special Committee of five was appointed to investigate the subject. The Board will meet again on Friday to fill vacancies in the list of inspectors and canvassers of election. The Committee appointed by the Supervisors to inquire with regard to the interest on City deposits met again at 1 o'clock P. M. The County Treasurer had personally informed the clerk before that hour that he was unwell and could not be present. The Committee adjourned with the understanding that a *subpœna* should be issued to compel his attendance at a future meeting, to be held on a day not specified.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hogeboom, application was yesterday made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, having for its object the discharge of Rosana Kill, now in the Penitentiary, from imprisonment. The ground of the application was that the prisoner was convicted of petty larceny at the Special Sessions before but *two* Justices. The writ was allowed.

Money and Exchange affairs worked steadily yesterday, and a fair trade business was done in bills on England for the Boston mail. The large Banks again discounted liberally. Outside buyers of paper continue to rate best class 10@12 ₱ cent. The Stock market fluctuated widely on the political agitation, New-York Central as low as 73 in the morning and 75¾@76 at the close. The Domestic Exchange is better on Philadelphia, say 98½@99 ₱ cent.

Business was less active at the Corn Exchange, though buyers of Breadstuffs had any existing advantage. A statement of the exports hence, and an estimate of the stock, here, of Flour and Wheat, prepared by some of the principal receivers, appear in our report of the General Markets. Cotton was depressed. Provisions were quiet. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar, Hay, Hops and Whisky, were in moderate request. Fish, Molasses, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Laths, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tobacco were inactive. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Admission of Kansas.

It is to be hoped that one of the first acts of Congress at its approaching session will be to admit Kansas into the Union. It is due to her as an act of simple justice, and it is due to the whole country as healing one of the sources of mischievous and dangerous agitation. The treatment which Kansas has received at the hands of the party now in power has been discreditable to them and highly injurious to the country at large. The only occasion on which that party has shown any disposition to admit her into the Union was when she was presented with a Constitution notoriously forced upon her against the will of her people, and stained with every mark of fraud and corruption.

After the failure of the Lecompton fraud, Kansas applied for admission into the Union with a free Constitution which embodied the political views of nine-tenths of its inhabitants, but was rejected; while Oregon, a Democratic territory, with little more than half the amount of population, was admitted without scruple. The Wyandotte Constitution, under which the people of Kansas now apply for admission, was adopted with every formality which the law requires; and although the population was known to be greater than the apportionment, the application was unceremoniously thrown aside at the last session of Congress, because it was known that the electoral vote of the new State would be cast for Mr. Lincoln.

It now remains to be seen whether this policy of excluding Kansas from the Union, because her people have prohibited Slavery, and embraced Republican principles, is to be persisted in at the coming session of Congress. The immediate and most potent reason which impelled the party in power to keep her out at the last session, having ceased to exist—we allude to the certainty of her voting for Lincoln—it is to be hoped that the other grounds of objection to her admission will give way before the obvious dictates of justice, and the indignant demands of public opinion.

The apportionment of population to representatives, which was based on the Seventh Census, will continue to govern till December, 1863, when the Thirty-eighth Congress will meet. This apportionment gives 93,423 inhabitants to each Congressional District. Kansas has now considerably more than this number. The Federal Census just taken shows that she has 109,000 inhabitants, or 16,000 more than the law requires. She has formed a Constitution for which nine-tenths of her adult male population voted; and it is not even pretended in any quarter that there was anything unfair or irregular in the election of delegates to the Convention which framed it, or in that by which it received the popular ratification. There are no longer border wars or civil strife, except this *émeute* of Montgomery, and we believe that for the last year or two no frontier country ever enjoyed a more quiet and orderly government. To reject the application of the people of Kansas for admission into the Union at the coming session of Congress, will be universally regarded as a flagrant injustice and as an insult to the North; and it would tend very decidedly to destroy that spirit of conciliation which will be so essential to the proper adjustment of the differences which now distract the country.

This question of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union was a prominent issue in the late Presidential canvass, and the popular verdict is an overwhelming condemnation of the conduct of the Democratic Party. No Northern Democrat can longer persist in pandering to the spirit of Slavery propagandism on this question, without showing a contemptuous disregard of the wishes of his constituents. Messrs. Bright and Fitch, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Thompson of New-Jersey, and probably Gen. Lane, and the California Senators, have received unmistakable evidence of the popular will. They have received such instructions as no politician who cherishes hopes of future favors at the hands of the people, would dare to disregard.

Our Quarrel with Peru.

The dispute between the United States and Peru, which ought to have been settled several years ago, has at length reached a climax, and the Ministers of the two countries have received their passports. While the present Administration is in power, Peru can afford to be refractory, and, however just the claims against her, they have been urged with such *insouciance*, that the Peruvian Government would have been weaker than it is if it had conceded their propriety and given satisfaction.

We have already published the circular of the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Peruvian version of the dispute is elaborately stated. It is one that any reputable lawyer could settle in five minutes. Two American vessels were seized by a Peruvian man-of-war *and confiscated*, and the only justification offered by Peru for the high-handed act is that they had taken cargoes of guano at the Chinchas contrary to the *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State. Upon all matters of fact in the case, both the Peruvian Government and our own appear to be perfectly agreed. We admit that the vessels in question had loaded with guano contrary to the provisions of the *Reglamento de Comercio*,—and we further say—a point that is not denied—that the actual possessors of the Chinchas at the time had abolished these rules, and had substituted others, which vessels visiting the Chinchas were obliged to recognize.

Peru was then distracted by civil war, and for a lengthened period it was extremely doubtful whether President Castilla or his rival, Echenique, would succeed. The latter was in possession of the southern half of Peru; he controlled the trade of the Chinchas, and had established the head-quarters of his Government at Arequipa. President Castilla had no more actual authority in the Chinchas than he had in Arequipa or in New-York, and vessels bound there had either to submit to the rulers of the day or depart without cargoes. It was clearly their duty to recognize actual authority and no other, for nothing is more clearly established in law or in common sense, than that the trade of the world ought not to be interrupted by civil wars. If, according to the Peruvian argument, the authority of the Government at Lima should only have been recognized during the year of the Echenique rebellion, the trade of Europe and America would have been completely stopped with the Chinchas and South Peru, and, by parity of reasoning, the trade of the world with China and with many of the Spanish-American States would be almost perpetually at a dead-lock.

But even supposing that the seizure of the American vessels in question could be justified, there is no excuse whatever for their confiscation; and when Mr. Clay proposed that the subject should be referred to a mixed commission, he was right in demanding that the Peruvian Government should first admit its responsibility for that act of mercenary aggression. We are convinced that this is the view that Congress will take of the matter, and that Peru will be compelled to yield the satisfaction that she now so sulkily refuses to give under fair and peaceful remonstrance.

Secession and the Slave-Trade.

There can be very little doubt that a prominent motive for secession, on the part of those most active in promoting it, is a desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. The Gulf States, where the movement has all its vigor, need more slaves. The price of labor is extravagantly high, and they cannot afford to send slaves into the Territories for purposes of colonization. As they despair of securing a restoration of this traffic within the Union, they are determined to try their chances outside.

But it is felt to be dangerous to permit this project to come before the public. A difference of opinion would at once arise, likely to prove fatal to the whole disunion scheme. Virginia and all the Northern Slaveholding States, are decidedly opposed to a restoration of the Slave-trade, and would give no countenance to any such project, and even in the Cotton States the public sentiment is by no means unanimous in its support.

A "Southern Planter," writing to the Charleston *Courier*, deprecates any discussion of this question as calculated to divide not only the South, but South Carolina herself, on the general subject of disunion. He says:

> "The discussion of this question at this time causes me uneasiness, and much disquietude. I am satisfied that no good can come of it, and I am confident much evil and injury must of certainty result from it, *by creating differences of opinion, and destroying that unanimity which must weaken the action of the Convention*, by creating from the beginning, and even before our Ship of State is fairly under weigh, *two parties* on a subject of more importance than any other that can agitate any State, free or slave—the one of labor.
>
> By making these observations I do not desire it to be understood that I am an advocate for or against the Slave-trade. It matters not what may be the private views of an humble individual as I myself, but what I am anxious to do is *to suppress this or any other agitating subject that might distract and divide the public mind of South Carolina at this important time.*
>
> The question of more labor, and the opening of the Slave-trade should be postponed *until all the States that are willing to unite with us, in forming a Southern Confederacy, have perfected their internal arrangements*; nor should any measure that is calculated to keep any of our Southern States from us be urged or acted upon by the Convention. The opening of the African Slave-trade, I am satisfied, will have an important bearing on the action of many of the present frontier States, either in uniting them with or separating them from us, and even if a common destiny forces them in connection with us hereafter, it would be preferable for them to become willing, rather than unwilling copartners in our concern.
>
> This question, also, will have much influence with the great nations of Europe, in acknowledging our independence, and will create a like interest in the commercial treaties they may form with us; but, independent of these considerations, great as they are, one of more importance, and far greater import, is *the fact that South Carolina herself is divided in sentiment on this agitating subject.* Much difference of opinion respecting the policy of the measure pervades all classes of our community, and this is not a time for agitating and discussing this important question, or any other that may divide our people."

It will not be easy to suppress the discussion of so important a question as this for any great length of time. The several States will scarcely be willing to embark in a scheme for a separate Confederacy unless they can first have some idea of the basis of its policy. The Slave-trade will be the most important question connected with their existence as an independent nation,—and will enter largely into the discussion of the disunion movement, whenever that movement shall become serious and practical. Virginia will not be likely to pledge herself to South Carolina unless she first knows what her policy upon this subject will be. And whenever it comes up for discussion, it will inevitably lead to very great differences of sentiment among the Southern States themselves.

A Contagious Feverishness.—It will be seen from the report published in another column, that Chamberlain Platt still continues to evade, on one pretext or another, all attempts by all bodies of men in authority to ascertain the present condition of the City Funds. To the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, he sent a message that he was "feverish," as an excuse for non-attendance, although it was proved by Supervisor Blunt that the City Chamberlain had been seen in the City Hall a few minutes before the time appointed for his appearance. It is even said that he was in consultation with the Mayor, at one end of the building, while the Supervisors were deploring his ill-health and "feverish" symptoms at the other extremity of the Hall.

Surely Mr. Platt must be aware that the course he is pursuing in this matter is one likely to make our tax-payers anxious and "feverish" in the extreme. Ungracious as it may have been to set up a merely technical objection against a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, it is positively suspicious thus to evade examination by the Board of Supervisors, who have an unquestionable right to insist upon bonds of indemnity from the City Chamberlain in his capacity as County Treasurer. These bonds, as we are now told for the first time, have never been given; and the fact that Mr. Platt is said to secrete himself in consultation with the Mayor, while the Supervisors are vainly waiting for his promised appearance and explanations, cannot in any degree tend to allay public anxiety.

Not Right to Worry Him.—The venerable Chief Justice Taney has arrived at a period of life making repose and the absence of undue excitement essential to his continuance in health. It is not right—it is absolutely cruel—to keep an old public servant, who has long passed the allotted term of three score years and ten, in perpetual doubt, hesitation and hot water as to whether he is or is not any longer an incumbent of the honorable office which has grown familiar to him through so many years of occupation.

But no such tender considerations form part of the *Herald's* policy. It is as remorseless every second or third day in removing the old Chief Justice from the bench of the Supreme Court, as it was in ordering Capt. Meigs and the "Naval Commander stationed on the coast" of Tortugas to destroy the bridge leading from that island to the mainland of Florida, whenever the Disunionists should attempt to force a forty-mile march across that amazing example of architectural and engineering skill! Not only does it every now and again remove Judge Taney from office, but it has even gone so far as to appoint two or three different lawyers to fill his place. One day it is Attorney-General Black who receives the chief ermine of the United States as a free gift from the *Herald*. Next day, the claims of Caleb Cushing are remembered, and Black is kicked over with as much ruthlessness as Taney. On the third day it discovers that the venerable Chief Justice has never resigned nor ever thought of resigning; and on the fourth it ascertains that its original announcement of his resignation was "correct." In this manner the excitement is kept up from week to week, and the issue of to-day unblushingly reaffirms the falsehood which the issue of yesterday contradicted. We offer to withdraw all objections to the destruction of the forty-mile Tortugas bridge, if the *Herald* will only consent to let Judge Taney decide for himself as to the proper moment for a resignation of his present onerous and honorable duties.

The Kansas Troubles.

The letter from our Kansas correspondent which we publish this morning, throws some light upon the condition of affairs in Southern Kansas. It confirms the statements which have been made of the movements of Capt. Montgomery to a very considerable extent. It represents him as being at the head of a band of men who have usurped the functions of the Courts of Law, and undertaken the arrest, trial and punishment of persons accused or suspected of crime: and their special object is to punish the crime of "kidnapping negroes,"—by which we suppose is meant recapturing fugitive slaves. All purpose of crossing the border, or interfering with the slaves in Missouri or Arkansas, is especially repudiated. But "the moment a slave sets foot on Kansas soil," says our correspondent, "he is free, and they will protect him at all hazards. Any man convicted of having kidnapped a human being in this Territory shall die."

This indicates a state of things which calls for and, we trust, will receive the prompt interposition of the lawful authorities. The men who attempt thus to wrest the regular course of the Government, and to substitute their own lawless force for the action of the legal tribunals, will receive no sympathy from the American people. Kansas has seen enough of violence and of outrage. Hitherto her inhabitants have suffered more wrongs than they have inflicted. They have had the active aid of the great body of our citizens, who have applauded their struggles to protect themselves from violence and maintain their civil and political rights. But they will forfeit all claim to sympathy if they countenance such proceedings as those upon which, according to our correspondent, who approves the conduct which he reports, Capt. Montgomery has entered. The local authorities of the Territory should lose no time in arresting a gang of lawless desperadoes who will bring the people into serious odium and render certain the swift interference of the Federal authorities.

Montgomery, it seems, has not been personally concerned in the outrages that have been perpetrated thus far. He has merely inspired and directed the movement. A Dr. Jennison seems to be the active agent in these atrocities. It seems that he and his men on the 11th hung a man named Russell Hinds, in Linn Co., for the offence, as nearly as we can gather from the rather blind account, of "hunting negroes" in Kansas. On the night of the 14th a man named Moore was shot dead, for refusing to surrender when summoned by Jennison. He was accused of having been concerned in the hanging of a man named Carlin last July, though he was not tried for that or any other offence. Two other men were tried for some other crimes by this *extempore* Lynch law tribunal, but for lack of proof they were acquitted.

There is nothing to be said in justification or extenuation of these proceedings. We trust they will be stopped with all practicable dispatch, and that the leading actors in them will be held to a rigid legal responsibility for their crimes.

Secession and Coercion.—The following is from the Charleston (S. C.) *News*:

> "In what relation would seceding States which had been *coercively brought back* into the Union, if that were possible, stand to the other States? Would it be that of colonies—subdued provinces? We wish those who contend that, although there is no part of the Constitution giving the right to coerce, there is a clear implication of such right, would name the clause in which, submission following coercion, there is provision made for holding in perpetual subjection States *forced back into the Confederacy?*"

Such talk as this displays a very crude notion of the nature of government. It seems to assume that any State may go out of the Union at pleasure,—and come back at pleasure,—that the Union was never designed to be anything more than a matter of convenience for the several States, to be dissolved, and re-formed or destroyed, at the whim of its separate members.

This is all very puerile and absurd. South Carolina is under the most solemn obligations which a State can assume to *obey* the Constitution of the United States, and *all laws* made in pursuance thereof. This is all she has to do. It is not a question of "going out" or coming in; it is simply a question of *obeying the law*, and any coercion that may be applied will be directed solely to the enforcement of that obligation.

A Prophetic Foreboding.—In some comments published in this paper on the 23d inst., relative to a motion made by Alderman Brady on the previous evening, ordering the Japanese Committee forthwith to present a bill of items "if prepared," and "if not prepared," then to have said bill of items prepared without delay "and submitted to the Board at its next meeting," we confessed some suspicions of the Alderman's sincerity, the motion containing on its face the germs of a postponement "very likely to last until after the December election."

The proceedings of the City Fathers on last Monday evening confirmed the correctness of our suspicions, the bill of items not only not appearing, but Alderman Darragh clearly proving that Alderman Brady *knew* at the time of making his motion that it was not in the power of the Board of Aldermen to comply with the order then so ostentatiously given. The bill of items, with various documents appended, had been finally acted upon by the Board of Aldermen when they voted the appropriation of $105,000; and the Board of Councilmen have now, and had at the time of Brady's motion, exclusive charge of the matter.

But what cared Brady? His motion had given him an air of repentance for a few days, and he vaunted, while referring to the success of the trick, "that he would be renominated that (last Monday) evening." This boast was, unhappily, too true, the Republican machinery of the Fifth Aldermanic District being exclusively under Mr. Brady's control. "The newspapers may beat me," shouted the exultant Alderman, "but they will have to work for it. Should I beat them," continued Brady, "it will show that I am smarter than they." To this challenge we object, and against its conclusion we have to enter a *non sequitur*. Should Brady be reëlected, it can only prove that a majority of the voters in his District are not intelligent enough to understand the record of corruption when it is laid before them in "the papers," or so steeped in moral oblivion as to have no blush on finding themselves represented by a man who makes no secret of his contempt for official honesty.

Musical.

To-night Mr. Ullman proposes to repeat to us, at the Academy of Music, one of the most remarkable musical triumphs of the year. We trust that in this repetition he may be happily enabled to include the splendors of the audience as well as the effects of the stage, for not the least striking feature of the performance of "La Juive," in Irving-place, on Monday night, was the holiday appearance of the house, crowded from pit to gallery, and with a distinctly operatic *monde*. Let us add that this audience was thrown into unusual and exhilarating relief by a really brilliant illumination. The lights of the Academy commonly serve to make visible the darkness of the boxes. They discourage fresh toilettes among the ladies, and new gloves among the gentlemen, and in this way dampen very considerably the legitimate atmosphere of the Opera, which is, or ought to be, that of a refined social Capua, winning men and women both away, for a few brief hours, from the excitements, passions and anxieties of the "garish day." Under the blaze of Monday evening, the whole house assumed a festive air, altogether unexpected by the oldest *habitué*, and the new proscenium boxes, which complete the tier of the lower balconies, and most agreeably replaces the hideous *vomitoria* of the old *régime*, with their oscillating hordes of lounging Philistines, were inaugurated most successfully. Never did the New-York Opera House seem so truly a house of opera as on Monday. The management, perhaps with a delicate eye to future economies, announce that the luminous magnificence of this occasion, was only a reminiscence of the Prince of Wales' ball, intended to delight the souls of all the uncivilized thousands who found no favor in the sight of the "four hundred" elect on that auspicious occasion. We must urge it upon them to alter all this, and to erect the lights of Monday into a permanent institution. Shall we say as much for "La Juive?"

"La Juive" is not absolutely a novelty in New-York, for though it has been a quarter of a century in crossing the Atlantic, it reached us last May, when it was produced at the Winter Garden with the cast now acting it at the Academy, saving and accepting Herr Weinlich, who has given way to Carl Formes as the *Cardinal*, and Madame Von Berkel, who has been replaced by Madame Anna Bishop as *Eudoxia*. Lovers of melody will perhaps aver that in this case "late" was *not* better than "never," for "La Juive" is the least *melodé* of Operas. But on the other hand, its gorgeous *ensemble* of instrumentation and spectacle belong so essentially to the humor of the present age, that it is really surprising they should never have wafted it across the seas before. It is one long apotheosis of the scene-painter, the costumer, and the orchestra. When we remember that only a year ago M. Halevy, as the organ of an Imperial Commission on the Musical Pitch, made a very brilliant report to the French Government on the necessity of reducing the diapason intensely and unnaturally elevated during the last twenty years, it is curious to hear M. Halevy's notions of twenty years ago on the same subject, as they are practically set forth in the colossal instrumentation of his first really successful work "La Juive." It was quite time, certainly, in 1859 to protect the human voice against what M. Halevy, the *Sécrétaire Perpetuel*, calls the "rude trials of a diapason inflamed by the gradual development of instrumental perfection." But why should M. Halevy, the composer, have done his share towards this inflammation in 1835?

In truth, M. Halevy, although a man of decided ability, is very far from being a genius. It is the characteristic of our age that the expansion of talent is everywhere replacing the concentration of genius, and M. Halevy is one of the most remarkable prophets of the new dispensation. He grew up out of Herold whose "Ludovic" left unfinished, was completed by the young Halevy, and successfully played; and out of Auber, whose delicate affluence has inspired him with many of his most felicitous combinations of effect. Appreciating the tendencies of his age, he gave Paris, in "La Juive," a series of grand optical and dramatic effects, and Paris has admired him accordingly ever since, but listened to him no more than it could help. New-York will do the same, we think. New-York, on Monday night, lavished its good will with an equal hand on manager, author and singers. It is hard to say which most deserved the ovation.

Musically, the honors of the evening belonged to Stigelli. This artist, to whom it is our impression that the world of music owes the rich religious prayer sung by *Poliuto* in the first act of Donizetti's most impressive opera, has the rare quality of adorning by sentiment the most strenuously inexpressive partitions. He gives a wonderful variety and relief to the somewhat monotonous musical development of the *rôle* of *Eleazar*.

Mme. Fabbri made a less felicitous appearance in the character of *Rachel*, which neither in the score nor in the book merits the *abandon* of this fine artist's remarkable qualities. Carl Formes was prelatical and powerful in the *Cardinal*; and Mme. Bishop gave us all she has of song and spirit, in the character of *Eudoxia*—not by any means, be it said, the most exacting of types.

Of the horses, the scenery, the costumes and the grouping, as they belong to the *Masque*, rather than to the Opera, we have only to say that if such things must hereafter predominate over the Art of Music at the Academy, as they do over the Art of the Drama on the stage, then Mr. Ullman's Fourteenth-street pomps and vanities will deserve their rank.

The "Old Folks" in Brooklyn.—For the past few evenings, this popular body or "class" of singers from the interior of Massachusetts has been delighting the ears of our Brooklyn friends with their old-fashioned harmonies and their antiquated rigaments. In addition to the original class, which, under control of Father Kemp, has sang for us every Winter for years past, a young and beautiful songstress named Nichols—unfortunately prefixed by a "Mrs."—presents her claims for public favor. Doing full as much execution with her eyes as her voice, she is nightly encored, and bids fair to become one of the most popular, as she is one of the most pleasing of our artistes.

News from Matanzas.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst., arrived at this port last evening.

On the 24th the wind shifted in a sudden squall from the N. W., and at 5 o'clock the wind increased to a heavy gale, which continued with violence, raising a fearful, short curling sea, threatening to sweep the decks of everything. This weather continued until noon of the 25th.

The city and harbor of Matanzas was in a perfect state of health.

The coming crops are very promising. The cane has gained considerably from the late cold weather. Almost all the estates will be in full operation by the 1st December next.

The stock of sugar is reduced to scarcely 3,000 boxes, and although the accounts from Europe were better, there are no operations to report at present. There being no demand, holders will no doubt have to ship on their own account.

The stocks both in Havana and Matanzas are about 158,000 boxes against 177,000 boxes last year, and 62,000 for the preceding one.

Freights remain without alteration. In Exchange there was very little doing.

The Capt. Wilson Subscription.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, for a testimonial to Capt. Wilson, of brig *Minnie Schiffer*.

Rev. Mr. Henay, Calvary Sem.	$5 00	Adams Express Co.	25 00
Rev. S. Malone, Williamsburgh	5 00	Arnold, Constable & Co.	25 00
Rev. Hugh McGuire	5 00	Cash	5 00
Rev. J. M. Campbell	5 00	Cash	5 00
Marshall O. Roberts	20 00	P. R. & Co.	10 00
Latimer Bros.	20 00	R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.	25 00
H. J. Harrington	5 00	Previously acknowledged	7,186 00
Cash	10 00	Total	$7,376 00
Cash	20 00		

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Contradictory Reports of Montgomery's Operations.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Harney—Republican Meeting at Leavenworth—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

Leavenworth, K. T., Monday, Nov. 26.

At a meeting called by prominent Republicans, held on Thursday evening, at the District Court room, Mayor McDowell presided. A Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas intelligence has been received from South Eastern Kansas, which leaves little room to doubt that civil war has been added to the cause of famine, which already oppressed that section of Kansas, therefore,

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the causes which may have led Montgomery, Jamison and their followers, or any bands of men acting with, or in opposition to them, to the renewal of violence and disorder in that section of Kansas, we regard it our duty as citizens of the Territory to denounce this unlawful and insurrectionary act, and to support the Executive authorities of the Territory in restoring and preserving the public peace.

Resolved, That the recent expulsion by the General Government of the settlers, in the County of Cherokee, from their homes on neutral lands at the beginning of Winter, and in a season of utter destitution and famine, was an act of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the history of a free people; but that such expulsion cannot afford them a plausible pretext for adding to the miseries of the people by a renewal of civil war in the counties of Bourbon and Linn.

Resolved, That having settled beyond a doubt the question of Slavery in Kansas, we condemn all attempts to embroil us in controversies and collisions arising out of that question, with the people of our neighboring State, whether made by Disunionists without or by Nullifiers within our borders.

The resolutions were supported by several, and opposed by Anthony, McCahon and others, on the ground that no information had been received to justify the belief that civil war existed in the Territory. Amid much excitement and confusion, the report of the Committee was declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment, those opposed to the adoption of the report organized another meeting. Judge McCahon was made President. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is reported that difficulties of a serious nature exist in Southeastern Kansas, and

Whereas, we have no reliable information on the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That we withhold all action in the matter until the facts connected with the case can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with regard to the nature and origin of those difficulties and their extent.

Resolved, That the acts of the Administration officers and agents, with reference to the Cherokee Indian lands and the neutral land, constitute a series of outrages unparalleled in the history of any Government.

Resolved, That we condemn any violation of the laws of our country, and that any and every one who, after a fair and impartial trial is found guilty of such violations, should suffer the penalty of these laws.

A committee of three was appointed.

We have intelligence from Lawrence that Acting-Governor Beebe arrived there on Saturday, having had an interview with Montgomery. At the time of the interview, Montgomery, with forty-three men, was engaged in the trial of a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. The man, whose name was not given, was found guilty, and hung in the presence of Beebe.

Fort Scott has not been harmed, or Paris sacked, as has been reported. Arrivals by the stage at Kansas City, on Saturday evening, report all quiet.

By a private letter from Lawrence, we have another account of the interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. This account says that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald, whose alleged offence was being in favor of the execution of the Fugitive-Slave Law, and that at the solicitation of Beebe he was set free. On being expostulated with, Montgomery is reported as having defied the power of the Gubernatorial and Federal Governments.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning, and will leave for Southern Kansas tomorrow morning with 100 dragoons and two pieces of artillery, Capt. Bain in command. Troops have started from Fort Riley to the same destination. The two divisions will rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials, regarding their plan of operations. Montgomery acknowledges the late murders. He states that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri and said he would continue his operations against that State, Arkansas and Texas. If the troops come against him in large bodies he would dodge them, and could whip any of small parties.

Warsaw, Monday, Nov. 26.

Dr. Milton, a resident of this City arrived from Fort Scott on Saturday evening, whither he had been on business connected with the Land Office. He reports, that Montgomery in person was encamped within five miles of that place with seventy-five or eighty men. A detachment had entered Fort Scott, and finding the Government officers had fled and the Court, which was to have been held on Monday last was broken up, they seemed to be satisfied and did not molest the town in any way whatever.

Montgomery's object for the present, it seems, was only to murder the officers and thereby break up the Court, and prevent the trial of some thirty of his friends in custody. He publicly declared that he would now remain to prevent the sales which are advertised for the 3d of December, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates Counties in the meantime. Montgomery is said to be regularly encamped with large, comfortable tents. The men seen at Ball's Mills, who were thought to be Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of Government troops, on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith. Dr. Milton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri. Judge Williams left here yesterday for Clinton. The small party of Minute-men which left here a few days since have returned. They went as far as Ball's Mills, and reported that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott the less they heard of the difficulties.

Particulars of the Execution of Russell Hinds—Proceedings Against Kidnappers—The Shooting of Jennison—Cause and Progress of the Difficulties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mapleton, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

A painful sense of duty prompts me to draw another view of Southern Kansas difficulties, that are yet but imperfectly understood by the public. I am aware that the popular sentiment is averse to such scenes as I am about to describe, still the considerations which follow will prove, I trust, to some extent a palliation.

My last contained an error or two, that I will spare no time in correcting. The name of the person who was hung on the 11th inst. in Linn County was Russell Hinds. He was especially hung for kidnapping negroes, and was not guilty of shooting at Dr. Jennison in Mound City, as I was first informed. He was taken by a small party of the citizens of Linn County, tried and convicted by a jury in open day. Then notice was given that he would be hung between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock on the 14th, and if any of his friends wished to witness the execution, they were requested to be present. Or if any from Missouri wanted to offer any forcible interference, they were notified that an opportunity would be offered, when they could be accommodated in that respect. But none came except as silent spectators.

When Mr. Hinds was informed of his sentence he was told that he would have time to dictate a will, if he desired to do so. He replied that he would like to leave one, and it was immediately prepared according to his directions. He conceded that the position the people in Southern Kansas were now taking was tenable and justifiable, and expressed his wonder that he had never viewed it in the same light before. Capt. Jennison, as the leader of the party, made a few remarks to those present, as several, besides his own party, had gathered in to witness the scene. He told them that Kansas had been purchased to freedom at a heavy cost, and its citizens were determined that it should never be made a hunting-ground either by Missouri slave-drivers or Kansas renegades. They had no design to interfere in any way with the affairs of Missouri, but they must stay their own side of the line. The people of Kansas had always been ready to do the same. If Missourians, or any of their lackeys, were found kidnapping on our soil, they would be hung as fast as they could be caught. Nothing short of this could ever restore peace to these border counties, separated only by an imaginary line from a Slave State. It was for the highest interest of every settler in these counties that it should be so, and it would prove equally beneficial to the people of Missouri. If any of our citizens were found on their soil, seeking to entice or kidnap slaves from that State, they were offered the same redress.

Such was the tenor of his remarks, and they were indorsed by all who listened to them—of all parties—as the most practicable remedy, under all the circumstances. Accordingly, Mr HINDS was led to a tree that stands just on the line between Missouri and Kansas, and there hung to a limb until he was dead. His will was folded, and on the back of it was written, "Hung on the 11th day of November, 1860, by the people of Kansas, *for kidnapping*. All who do likewise may expect the same fate."

This was placed in his pocket, and he was thus left hanging, between Slave and Free Territory, as a beacon to evil-doers.

Mr. HINDS had been living in Missouri the past Summer, and only returned to his claim the afterooon of the 10th, when he was taken. He had not even entered his house, but was arrested while he was tying out his horse. He was a single man, aged about thirty. He had been long identified as one of the worshippers of "the institution," and was ever on the alert to aid and pilot Missouri parties in search of negroes. He had a brother-in-law named REESE, who lived but half a mile from him, but his house was across the line, in Missouri, and Capt. JENNISON would allow no one to interrupt him, for the reason that he was outside of our jurisdiction, although he had often accompanied Mr. HINDS on his kidnapping tours.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the same party, accompanied by others, mostly from Linn County, visited a village called Barnesville, on the Osage River, in Bourbon County, in search of two alleged kidnappers, named ROUNDS and SCRIBNER. These gentlemen had had also been proficients at their trade, but they were so fortunate as to get about five minutes' warning before the company arrived, and thus probably saved themselves the fate of HINDS. The other citizens of the town were somewhat alarmed to see an armed company of strangers parading their streets, but no harm was done them or their property. A very strict discipline seemed to prevail against any molestation of things not their own. One young man, named BESON, was found in possession of a spur in the evening, that he was known to not have in the morning, and for this his gun was taken from him and he was forced to leave the company.

Some time Wednesday night, a detachment from the same company called at the cabin of LESTER D. MOORE, about a mile east of this place, where he was "baching it" with a young man named SCOTT, formerly from Vermont. The party was led by the same Capt. JENNISON, (formerly called Doctor, of Mound City,) and MOORE was summarily commanded to surrender. This he refused to do, and gave vent to a tissue of profanity and oaths seldom known outside of ruffian associations. For several minutes they continued repeating the order to "surrender," while MOORE persisted in his refusal, and declared that the first one who touched a board of his cabin was a dead man. At this, JENNISON violently kicked down the door and once more summoned him, for the last time, to surrender, telling him that he should have a fair trial by a jury, if he surrendered, and if he was found innocent, he should not be harmed. Again MOORE commenced his tirade of oaths, when he was instantly shot in the neck and fell dead.

He was formerly from Crawford County, Indiana, was about 25 years old, and unmarried. He came into Kansas in the Summer of 1857, and has constantly maintained the charactor of a servile Southern tool. He was an active member in what has before been called the "Dark Lantern" Organization in Southern Kansas, and was ever ready to become the instrument of oppression toward the pioneer Free State band who had preceded him. He was implicated particularly by his own confession in the hanging of HUGH CARLIN, at Barnesville, last July, and of Mr. GUTHRIE, at this place, last Winter. He had vauntingly proclaimed that he put the rope around HUGH CARLIN's neck. This CARLIN, it will be remembered, was first beaten until he was insensible, and then hung by the neck in such a position that his knees touched the ground. He was brutally killed, without even an opportunity for trial, although he begged for one, and said he was willing to be hung if they could bring any proof that he had ever committed a crime. Still this MOORE and others cowardly beat him, and then hung him in the night time on the charge of being a thief, without giving him any means of defence. It is generally believed that GUTHRIE was also innocently hung, and he was certainly denied even a mob trial.

Such were the crimes with which MOORE was charged, and for which he would have been tried by a People's Court had he submitted to an arrest; and if found guilty would have been hung on the same free where CARLIN died; but I pass from the sad spectacle, to what followed the next day.

Mr. DUSTIN SCOTT, before named, was held a prisoner until morning, as he was implicated in the same transactions with MOORE. J. M. HOFFNAGLE, the present postmaster of Mapleton, was also arrested by the same party, early the same morning, and both together were brought up for trial on Thursday, in the town of Mapleton. They were both charged with belonging to the party that hung GUTHRIE on Taggart Mound last February. There were now some fifty armed men belonging to the company of Capt. JENNISON, but the citizens from the adjacent country came in rapidly, until over two hundred were present.

The trial continued through the forenoon, but all the evidence was somewhat circumstantial, and giving the prisoners the benefit of all doubts, they were released, but not until they were told that positive proof could be produced at some future time, and whenever it was, they might expect another visit, if to be found.

During the proceedings, Capt. JENNISON stated in full the principles by which they were governed in what might seem to some as a bloody and unnecessary movement, and it is said that his remarks were applauded by repeated cheers from the people present.

They conceded that something of the kind had become necessary to arrest the tide that was fast sweeping over them. It should be borne in mind that a mass-meeting was held at Raysville, on the Osage, last Spring, at which it was resolved by *all parties*, that there should be no more appeals to Lynch-law, but that every man should be fairly tried by a jury. This was particularly the expression of the *Democratic* portion of the meeting. But now it has come to pass that the Democrats, as the representatives of the Slave Power, have organized their "Dark-lantern" conclave, and that organization cruelly beat and hung HUGH CARLIN, last July, and refused him the investigation which he begged for. Therefore, it is claimed that the Amnesty No. 2 is broken.

But the uninitiated will inquire why not find redress for all this in the Courts? The answer is plain. The juries are composed almost entirely of these same Draklanternites. This MOORE who was shot was one of them; HOFFNAGLE was another, and a large portion of them were the very men engaged, directly or indirectly, in the hanging of GUTHRIE and CARLIN. In other words, they are Democrats. It is idle mockery to talk of a remedy by that medium, until a reformation has been witnessed in that particular; and still the more, when it is known the organization spoken of extends not merely to a few counties, but throughout Kansas, and even Missouri and other States. It is therefore no mushroom. We hear the signals almost daily. A person is kidnapped in Iowa, another in Illinois, another in Kansas, and so on; sometimes they are black, sometimes white. In view of all this the loyalist cries out, "Be quiet, submit—this Union is all the hunting-ground of the South."

A few men in Kansas have simply said, *they will not submit*. They have instituted a new epoch in the history of our Government. For the first time since our Ship of State was launched, a man is boldly hung in open day, for hunting colored men in Kansas. The example is indeed an heroic one, especially when a Slave State was invited to witness the scene, in any capacity they might prefer. What its effect may be upon the Union-savers is a question with two sides. If it should prove to be a bombshell in their camp, all such intention is disowned by those who applied the torch.

Having had consultation with some of the actors on this new stage, I can give something of their professed objects and intentions. They assert that their position is a high moral one, above all personality or individual revenge; that they are not dealing with politics, but with principles, immutable and inalienable. They will protect Democrats and all alike, if they behave equally well. They never ask a man his politics, but if any member of their company is found pilfering, he is disarmed, and threatened with hanging. If the people of Slave States want negroes, they must keep them at home, for the moment a slave sets his foot on Kansas soil, he is free, and they will protect him at all hazards. Any man convicted of having kidnapped a human being in this Territory, *shall die*. They order no man out of the country, but if they flee "when no man pursueth," they allow them to go, unless his guilt is clear and positive; then they will hang him, but never until tried by a jury—giving him the benefit of all doubts. Horse thieves and man-thieves alike deserve, and will alike suffer death. Free men have conquered Kansas, and now it shall be a home for all.

Such is an abstract of the principles by which they claim to be governed, and which constitute the substance of their public declarations. Capt. MONTGOMERY is a leading spirit in the work. He may be termed the Major-General, and directs the storm. As ever, he has the sympathy and confidence of the masses where he moves. Such being the position of affairs in Southern Kansas, the future developments will be watched with unusual interest. It is indeed lamentable, if the surroundings make such scenes as these necessary or justifiable, and it is no less to be deprecated if they are permitted to occur while they are not justifiable.

I will digress, to give a little incident from our "interior life." While stopping as the guest of Capt. MONTGOMERY a few nights since, my attention was attracted from our earnest conversation, by the movements of one of his children—a little boy, less than three years old. He was amusing himself before a fire in the fire-place at the end of the cabin, by constantly discharging his pop-gun, with paper wads, at the kitten in the corner. His bed-time soon came, when Mrs. MONTGOMERY put him in his snug little bed. Then came his military order: "Mother, I want my pop-gun put under my head."

His order was promptly obeyed, and his generalship soon fell asleep with his gun under his pillow.

When the Captain's bed-time came, I noticed that he had some half-a-dozen firearms near his head,—showing that in this case, as the *tree* is bent, the *twig* is inclined.

RANDOLPH.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Court met at 9½ o'clock. Counsel for defence waived the point raised last night, and expressed a willingness to admit the alleged confessions, and leave the proof of the manner in which they were obtained to the Jury. The papers were then read. The first, in Burch's handwriting, was as follows:

In the presence of Almighty God, the Great Creator and Judge of all men, who will save in Heaven with everlasting salvation, or plunge forever in Hell my soul, according to the sufficiency of His grace, and as the tenor of my life shall be, I now solemnly declare and swear, under threatened penalty of eternal damnation, should I declare falsely and utter a lie, that my child, Harriet Corning Burch, is child and offspring of Isaac H. Burch; and I further solemnly swear that the first criminal conversation and act of adultery I ever had or committed with David Stuart was committed on the 14th day of October, 1857. At the time of said act of adultery I was, to my certain knowledge, pregnant with said Harriet Corning Burch, and had been so pregnant for the space of near two months prior to the time of said act of adultery. I further swear that said David Stuart committed acts of adultery by having illicit connection with me at various times; think seven times; all of which acts were performed from the 14th day of October, when they first began, up to and after the birth of Harriet, which was on the 24th day of May, 1858. I further swear that Isaac Burch has been the bearer of quite a number of improper letters between David Stuart and myself, surreptitiously sent; and I believe his agency between said Stuart and myself has greatly aided said Stuart in causing my seduction and ruin.

(Signed) MARY W. BURCH.

Witness—FANNIE BURCH, J. R. VALENTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1860. J. R. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

The second paper reads as follows:

JANUARY 17th, 1860.—In justice to my husband and children, I make the following statement: From the early part of the year 1857, I had an acquaintance with Stuart; saw him occasionally previous to August in the same year—from that time (August) he was unceasing in his determination and attempt to ruin me. I resisted him, God in Heaven knows, and for nearly three months; but it seemed as if I were infatuated, and after so long repelling his advances, I, to my shame, confess that he finally conquered, and on the 14th day of Oct., '57, I fell a victim to his damnable seductive arts. On that day had criminal connection with him. God forgive me; this was repeated at different times, by six or seven acts of adultery during the month of November, and until the 24th of December of the same year, when this intimacy ceased, and I seldom saw Stuart. He called two or three times after my brother's death in February, 1858, but there was no further criminal intercourse between us. He was not in the house from that time till after my return from the East in September, 1859, when he called once or twice, as other gentlemen did. About the last of October, 1859, during my husband's absence at Burlington, where he had gone for three days, he called, and said: "Your husband will be away to-night; I am coming here, after all have retired." I said: "No, Mr. Stuart, I can never do that in the world." He urged it, and I refused. He then insisted upon again accomplishing his hellish purpose, which I utterly refused to allow, but without any effect, for he threw me upon the lounge and insisted. I was frightened, and told him I could never consent to such a thing again. My infatuation was gone, but, alas! I was in his power. I strove with him and wept bitterly, and then told him, in order to have him cease, that I would allow him to visit me that night. He said, then when all is quiet, leave the shutter open in your room, come down to the front door, which you must not fasten. This I promised, from fear. He did not, however, get in. I fastened the door, shut the blinds and went to bed. Stuart did not then, or any other night, visit me. I should think about the 29th of November, while my husband was at a meeting of the Historical Society, at W. H. Brown's, Stuart was here, and at that time made advances to me, which I repelled altogether. I was ill at the time. This is the extent of my whole acquaintance and intercourse, familiar or otherwise, with this vile man. May God forgive me all the acts I have committed, for I do most humbly and sincerely repent me of them.

I should have added above that at no time did Stuart accomplish his most hellish purpose without the utmost resistance on my part. In every instance I was forced to it.

I have written the above with my own free will, after much deliberation and pain; have read it carefully before signing. (Signed)

MARY W. BURCH.

Witness—FANNIE BURCH, J. R. VALENTINE.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 17th of January, '60. J. R. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

At this point one of the jury announced that he had received intelligence of the death of his child, and wished to be excused. After discussion, it was agreed to excuse him until Thursday, and proceed with the case with eleven jurymen, keeping an abstract of the evidence for the absentee.

The counsel for the defence then commenced the case.

Wm. McKay, Clerk of the United States Express, New-York, in 1856, sworn—I identified the receipt of the package containing the clock to be sent to Burch, Chicago, dated Feb. 9, 1857.

Deposition of Harvey D. Colwin proposed to be read to prove the date of delivery of clock to Burch, with object of showing incorrectness of Laylor's testimony.

Objection by complainant's counsel, on grounds of insufficiency of evidence. The Court reserved decision.

Deposition of Dr. McVicker, Practicing Physician in Chicago 12 years—Attended David Stuart at the Tremont House Oct. 27, 1857; made eight or nine visits; he was anxious to go out, having a lawsuit to attend; told him it was dangerous to do so; he yielded to my advice, and sent for the opposing lawyer to put off the case; attended him eight or nine days consecutively; he was in the room whenever I called.

Cross-examination—Only know the time from the entries in my book.

Counsel for complainant objected receiving deposition, because the book had not been produced. The Court overruled the objection, it being competent for the complainant to call the witness to produce the book.

The deposition of *David S. Lyell*, of Chicago, was read. He had known Burch one year; known David Stuart long; can recollect attended a party at his house 27th of October, 1859; Mrs. Burch, Fannie and Lizzie Burch were present; walked home with Mrs. Burch and Stuart as far as the Clifton House, where I boarded; there left them; was at Boyd's party 31st October, 1857; Mrs. Burch and niece were there; I was at Stuart's house during the day; went from there with him and daughter to the party.

The cross examination was mainly directed to test the recollection of the witness on past events. Had conversed three or four times with Stuart about the case; think in June or July.

Walter Peck's deposition was read. He deposes being at Stuart's house on the night of the meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. H. Brown's, from early in the evening till eleven o'clock at night, with J. D. Long and Burrill; Stuart never left the room during the evening except for five minutes for refreshments; this was one of the nights on which the act of adultery was charged.

Margaret O'Hara was called for cross-examination—First conversation had about Stuart with Burch was in May, 1857; told me when he called to say the ladies were engaged; witness related the incident of Stuart's visit, when he met Mrs. Burch in the grapery; never saw Stuart kiss Mrs. Burch, nor put his face near hers that day; testified that when Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the library the day Mrs. Kinney called, the door was not locked; should not have noticed Mrs. Burch's face being red if had not been asked about it; after Mr. Burch left home, generally noticed Mrs. Burch's face when in company; in reference to the night when Stuart took tea at the house; she testified that she never noticed Mrs. Burch's collar or hair rumpled till attention was called to it after Mrs. Burch left home; in relation to the evening Farnam called, Mrs. Burch didn't tell her to say she had gone up stairs; said it on my own account; recollect seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the library after Turner's death; noticed nothing improper; should not have thought of such a thing if I had not been asked; was asked by Mrs. Thomas Burch; never saw Mrs. Burch when I thought she had been doing wrong; first heard of troubles Wednesday of the week before she left; heard her crying one night the week before she left; heard her say, "No, father, no! Oh, don't father! Father you choke me!" and similar expressions; she cried for two hours; I went to sleep; heard an observation from her room that the boys would hear her; heard her say she didn't care; heard Mrs. Burch scream after that; saw Valentine come to the house Monday afternoon; went up stairs when Burch called him; saw Mrs. Burch at the head of the stairs, writing; Valentine went down quickly; after she finished writing she appeared in great trouble; saw Mrs. Burch early on Tuesday; she told me she must go away, but not till her uncle came after her; asked me to be kind to the baby; think she said she was naughty, and had to go away; cannot give the precise langouage; heard Mrs. Burch cry very hard while Farnam was there Tuesday; could hear her in the parlor; think saw Mrs. Burch before Farnam came in; she was writing in a chair in a room over the library, Burch sitting opposite, dictating while she wrote; Mrs. Burch cried all that day; came into my room that evening looking very mild; she snatched the baby away from me and said, "Oh! Margaret, I must go away to-morrow!" she entered very quickly and appeared scared; heard her knock at Burch's door at night; she said she wanted to come in for the last time; Burch refused to admit her; saw her Wednesday in her own room and nursery; asked me to be kind to the children, and not let Hattie forget her mother; after she left in the evening Burch told me not to write Mrs. Burch; threatened to turn any one out of the house if they wrote her.

The cross-examination was not finished when the Court rejourned. During the testimony the witness cried while speaking of Mrs. BURCH's troubles. Mrs. BURCH wept while the witness spoke of her children. The deepest attention was paid by all in the Court during the testimony.

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Clothing for Winter.—All men who have not purchased their Winter over-coats, business-coats, &c., and want a good article, at moderate price, are recommended to examine our stock before purchasing.

Also, boys' over coats of all kinds, and business and dress suits for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Health of American Women.

SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from highly literary and religious authority:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fallings, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle*. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PRE-PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. BRIDGE will receive patients at the Graefenberg Institute. He may also be consulted by letter or personally, and he is personally permitted to refer to
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized depôt.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

MARRIED.

DOOLITTLE—WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, M. J. DOOLITTLE, of this City, to Mrs. ROWENA WAINWRIGHT, of Racine, Wis.

MOORRY—DOANE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, GEO. H. MOORRY to EMILIE, daughter of the late Chas. Doane, Esq., both of New-York.

BARRETT—TERRY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. OLIVER BARRETT to Miss FANNIE E. TERRY, all of this City.

STEPHENS—KEARNY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., J. P. STEPHENS to ANNA LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of Philip R. Kearny, Esq., all of this City.

OLLIF—SCHONBERG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., JAMES HENRY OLLIF to KATE, youngest daughter of C. L. Schönberg, both of England.

GREGORY—MAURY.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Butler, CHARLES M. GREGORY, of Jersey City, to ALICE W. MAURY, of the former place.

CHAMPLIN—HOVEY.—In Scotland, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Thomas Tallman, EDMUND L. CHAMPLIN, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of Benjamin Hovey, Esq., of Scotland.

DIED.

READ.—In this City, ALICE S. M. READ, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and S. M. Read.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM THOMSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, 81st-st., near 3d-av.

HAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES GILMOUR, only son of John and Catharine Hay, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOOLITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, IRENE, youngest daughter of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 7 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 28, from her parents' residence, No. 137 Lafayette-av., corner of Carlton-av., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BURNET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, JESSIE ALLAN, daughter of John M. and C. E. Burnet, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 233 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEO. O. H. KNAPP, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

MARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas March, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, after a short and severe illness, BENJAMIN WHEELER, Jr., aged 20, son of Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, Baptist minister, [illegible], N. Y.

OVRAL.—In Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, DANIEL F. OVRAL, formerly of Lisbon, Conn., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

ELKINS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, HANNAH ELKINS, widow of James, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons, William, John, James, Robert, Joseph and George, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock, at her son's residence, No. 84 Erie-st., without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 565, Nov. 27, 1860.
49, 73, 15, 53, 44, 39, 62, 43, 65, 12, 3, 34.
Class No. 566, Nov. 27, 1860.
57, 41, 21, 17, 1, 42, 30, 63, 66, 3, 56, 8, 68.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. I u as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.
MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE is warranted to restore gray hair and whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all cirumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES.
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.

Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.

The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.

One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.

Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs, all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.

Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jonny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEO. H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE FIRST, LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture
On LAFAYETTE,
At Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
At 8 o'clock; doors open at 7

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the office of the *Evening Post*, Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway, and Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

Procure tickets in advance, and go early!

A NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING.

"DR. SMITH: I advertise your MAGNETIC SALVE everywhere, without much cost, and more effectual than all the newspapers in the country. My wife, whose quinsey, of so long standing, was cured by it, is a living advertisement."—H. C. PAUL, No. 529 Commerce-st., Philadelphia. For sale by the Proprietor, No. 322 Canal-st.; by WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and everywhere.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFfering my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK IS an admirable number, filled with instructive and valuable reading, fully up to the times, and sparkling and brilliant on every page.

For example, an article by
HORACE GREELEY
settles the question,
"DO WE LIVE UNDER A GOVERNMENT?"
An admirable sketch of
"LEIGH HUNT"
is contributed by
BAYARD TAYLOR.
A new and original Poem by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
"BELOW AND ABOVE: A VISION,"
written in a new measure, and without rhyme.
"CHARLEMAGNE AND THE HERMIT,"
A Legend of the Danube,
A new and original ballad by
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.
An admirable Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the Text:
"*Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.*"
A good Story of the ancient New-England times for Thanksgiving-Day, entitled
"THE TEMPTATIONS AND TRIALS OF JOB THORNDIKE,"
BY
CHARLES F. BRIGGS,
Formerly Editor of *Putnam's Monthly*.
"THE HOME OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE,"
By a Special Correspondent of the *Independent*, who recently visited it.
"TRUANCY AND ITS REMEDY."
A sound and sensible paper, by
CHARLES L. BRACE.
The Children will find on THEIR Page a Fairy Tale, called
"THE WATER-KELPIE."
An interesting letter of
"ITALIAN NOTES AND SKETCHES,"
BY
REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D.
A useful article (if the reader will heed it) entitled
"RUINOUS LIVING."
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
"NO STEP BACKWARDS,"
Being an offset to Thurlow Weed's proposition to abolish Personal Liberty Bills.
"THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS,"
Being the leading article in the Commercial Department; one of the most admirable papers to which the Panic has given rise. Let all Business Men read it without fail!
"WHO SHALL BE POSTMASTER-GENERAL?"
In which the INDEPENDENT nominates a candidate.

The Editorial Staff of THE INDEPENDENT consists of the following persons, aided by other writers; Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven; Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York; Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., of Brooklyn; and THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

The price of THE INDEPENDENT is Two Dollars a year—and the paper is worth a dozen times the money; but if any person will send the names of three new subscribers, with the money, (that is, Six Dollars for the Three Subscriptions,) he will receive, as a reward for his trouble, a handsome copy of

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY,

Pictorial Edition, containing 1,500 engraved illustrations. To persons living in the country the Dictionary will be promptly forwarded by express. When it is considered that the price of the Dictionary is of itself $6 50 at the bookstores, it will be seen that three copies of the INDEPENDENT for one year, and a Dictionary besides, and all for only Six Dollars, make about as good an investment for so small a sum of money as the market anywhere affords. The Dictionary will be presented to all persons who will send the names of three new subscribers and Six Dollars before the first of January next.

Please order a specimen copy of the paper, which will be sent gratuitously to any address. All letters should be addressed to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER,
A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR FAMILY PAPER,
Is the largest newspaper in the world,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

And devoted to religious, literary and secular intelligence of every variety.

Its mammoth sheet is so arranged as to constitute
TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS,

The one religious and the other secular, each of which is larger than a majority of its cotemporaries. IT IS NOT SECTARIAN IN RELIGION, NOR PARTISAN IN POLITICS, but designed for a pleasing and instructive companion in every Evangelical Christian Family. It is thoroughly conservative and opposed to all the disorganizing *isms* of the day.

A large number of the best writers of the age, as special contributors and correspondents, in all the principal countries of the world, are united with a full editorial corps of long experience, to give interest and value to the paper.

THE RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT,

Besides its editorial articles and correspondence, contains a summary of the most important movements of all Christian denominations.

THE SECULAR SHEET,

In addition to the foreign and domestic news, has departments of Agriculture, of Science, and of Commerce, the latter embracing full and accurate reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle, and other markets up to the time of going to press.

The price of the *Observer* is $2 50 a year in advance.

To every person sending us the names of *five new subscribers*, with one year's payment in advance, ($12 50,) we will give the sum of *five dollars*, which may be deducted from the sum forwarded to us.

Address
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New-York.

TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!
4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS

Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay!
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

NOTICE.—THERE IS ROOM FOR A FEW MORE pupils in the classes now forming for the French and German languages, at the Woman's Library, in the University Building, University-place, opposite Washington Parade-ground. The classes will commence in December.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, are now selling at $40.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE FEMALE constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and, at the same time, accomplish the desired end. HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit and positively injurious to the system.

NEW BOOKS.
THE PARAGON OF [illegible]
PAGES AND PICTURES
FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.
EDITED BY MISS SUSAN FENIMORE COOPER.
Illustrated with Forty Steel Engravings, from original Drawings by Darley, Hamilton and other eminent Artists; and 130 Vignettes on Wood.
One elegant crown quarto volume of 400 pages, printed on tinted paper and bound in the costliest styles of morocco.
Turkey Morocco, gilt extra and elegant, $12 50.
Turkey Morocco antique, $12 50.

This really superb volume has been a long time in preparation, and in its numerous costly illustrations has involved an expense of over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. It contains Forty Steel Illustrations in all, 28 of which are from remarkable drawings by F. O. C. Darley, illustrative of characters and scenes in the novels of the renowned author; ten Landscape and Marine Views, from subjects by Hamilton, the celebrated marine painter, of Philadelphia, painted and engraved expressly for this volume; a beautifully-executed Vignette Title-page on Steel, containing a view of Otsego Hall, Mr. Cooper's late residence; and a portrait of Mr. Cooper, from a painting expressly for this work by Elliott, the foremost of our portrait painters, and engraved in a style which all connoisseurs declare has never been excelled, if equalled, in American engraving. In addition to these on steel, are one hundred and thirty illustrations on wood, seven of which are from drawings by John A Hows, affording views in and about Cooperstown, including localities rendered world-renowned in various of Cooper's novel.

This exquisite series of engravings, all of which are engraved in a style that does credit to American art, and which are superior to anything of the kind hitherto offered in steel illustration for books, render "PAGES AND PICTURES" the most elegant and acceptable presentation volume of the year. Its literary contents are also of a most interesting and valuable character, prepared by the daughter of the novelist, Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, comprising a large quantity of entirely original matter, embracing the history of the causes that led to the production of Mr. Cooper's more important volumes; the origin of his popular characters; many personal anecdotes, incidents and reminiscences never before published; which, combined, render the volume a collection of delightful and valuable Memoirs of our great American novelist. The work in this particular has long been a favorite idea of Miss Cooper, who for years has been collecting the material, and otherwise preparing for its publication. To its agreeable biographical features are added numerous quotations from the novels, illustrating the varied and peculiar beauties of Mr. Cooper's "word pictures," and which have been selected so as to afford, in each instance, an episode or picture complete in itself.

The distinguished reputation of the editress, whose "Rural Hours" a few years ago was so eminently popular, is a warrant of the literary character of the work; while the artistic accompaniments, as regards illustrations, paper, printing and binding, render it preëminently unique and attractive, and a deserved monument to the genius of the author,

"Cooper, whose name is with his country's woven,
First in her files, her pioneer of mind."

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

PORTRAIT OF J. FENIMORE COOPER, from a Painting by Elliot, Engraved by Marshall.

VIGNETTE TITLE—View of Otsego Hall, the Residence of Mr. Cooper. Drawn by Hows, Engraved by Hinshelwood.

The Search—The Highlands—The Disputed Prize—Wreck of the *Ariel*—Tom Coffin—The Retreat—The Rescue—Waylaid Travelers—The Prisoners—Red Rover and Bristol Trader—The Struggle—Death of Scipio—The Cover—Discovery of the Trapper—The Combat—An Incident on the Prairie—The attack—The Sea-green Lady—Chase Through Hurl-Gate—The Absolution—St. Bernard—Dr. Reasono—The Arab—The Proposal—In the Wilderness—The Block—Down the Rapids—Death of the Indian—The Wounded Indian—Burial of Hetty Hutter—The Execution—The Escape—A Perilous Adventure—The Squatter—The Musicians—The Rescue—Indian Peter—The Polar Sea.

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The new style, with Sleeves and Cape,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES. ALSO, a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of [illegible] and small wares, zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, near 10th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

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CHIMESES AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.,
Will offer on and after
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
Their entire stock of Fancy Goods at one-half their cost!
Ribbons at one-half their cost,
Trimmings at one-half their cost.
Embroideries—this splendid stock consisting of
SETS COLLARS, BANDS, WAISTS, ROBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
All will be offered at one half their cost.
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, WINTER GLOVES.
WOOLENS, such as HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., Will be found to accord with the above announcement.
Ladies, this sale will commence
On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TARLATANS, ILLUSIONS, AND CRAPES,
FOR EVENING DRESSES,
In all the new colors, which will be sold much under regular prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just received
NEW SILKS, FOPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
Which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

FRENCH MERINO AT 50c. PER YARD.
Cheap at 75 cents.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES AT OUR
BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
WHICH FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS SURPASS ANY OTHER HOUSE
IN THE CITY.
THEY ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPRISES
MEXICANS, FRENCH SAQUES, PALETOTS,
ZOUAVES, BASQUES, BURNOUS,
And all other styles of Cloaks
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to the following facts, showing how we are enabled to UNDERSELL other large establishments:
We purchase all our goods for CASH—thereby saving from 10 to 20 per cent. under those who buy on TIME.
Our expenses are 75 per cent less than Broadway stores.
The Garments are all MANUFACTURED in the ESTABLISHMENT, under our own immediate supervision, and we thus save a large per centage.

These advantages should induce every Lady who requires a CLOAK or FASHIONABLE GARMENT of ANY STYLE OR PRICE, to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, and thereby save from 40 to 50 per cent on their purchase.
Remember the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents. Trimmings at cost. Woollen goods, small wares and fancy articles in great variety, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—AT A PRIMARY Election of the National Democratic electors of the XXIst Ward, held on Friday evening, Nov. 23, at No. 401 3d-av., in pursuance of the direction of the General Committee of Mozart Hall, the following persons were duly elected, having received a majority of all the votes cast at said election:

ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

HUGH BRADY,	JOHN MULLALLY,
PATRICK KENNY,	GEO. W. MEEKS,
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,	JAMES O'BRIEN,
DAVID MURRAY,	CHAS. GUIDET.

GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN GRAHAM,
PATRICK KING, } Inspectors.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Regular National Democratic Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, convened at the house of Thos. Fay, No. 401 3d-av., this evening, in pursuance of the call of the Mozart General Committee, JOHN S. BETTS was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman of this District.
HUGH BRADY, Chairman.
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—AT A Judicial Convention of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, held at the house of Mr. Bragans, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, pursuant to a call of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, ASAHEL R. HERRICK was unanimously nominated for Civil Justice in said District.
(Signed) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Chairman.
D. V. FREEMAN, AZEL FREEMAN, Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.—A meeting of citizens of this Ward, irrespective of party, will be held at the East Broadway House WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating School Officers of this Ward. All who are in favor of the above are invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BRAZIL.
Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will deliver the SECOND LECTURE of his Course,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
PROGRAMME:
LECTURE II. LIFE IN THE TROPICS.—Forests. Insect World. Serpents, Alligators, Tigers, Monkeys, Halfbreeds. City Life. Brazilian Girl. Marriage. Fashions. Student Life. Law and Medical Schools. Character of Don Pedro II., &c., &c.
III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON—Its Grandeur. History. Strong-minded Women of Amazon. Victoria Regia. Amazonian Enterprise. Steamboats, &c., &c.
IV. SWITZERLAND.—The Land of Tell. Mount Blanc. Tower of Babel—Ludicrous Errors. How Presidential Elections are Conducted. Helvetia. Manners and Customs. Marriage under the Code of Napoleon, &c., &c.
V. ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—A United Italy. Visit to the Waldenses. House of Savoy. A Garibaldi in the Fourteenth Century. Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii. Garibaldi from Brazil to Naples. The Kingdom of Italy a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.
TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—Gentlemen, $1; Ladies, or Pupils of Schools, 50 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the book and music stores, and at the door. No more tickets sold than the house will comfortably accommodate.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FURS.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS.
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH woman as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; understands waiting on table; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 61 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or with plain sewing; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 127 West 38th-st., for two days. Willing to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 East 29th-st., 3d floor, back room; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or chambermaid and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 198 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 324 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do high chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as child's nurse or to do up stair's work; is a good sewer and a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, who is fully competent, and is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including French and English cooking; most satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds; would be willing to wash and iron in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best reference. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small respectable family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 120 Houston-st., corner 2d-av., room No. 6, 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; is willing to do the marketing, if required; has lived seven years in one family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do the general work of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., up stairs, in the rear, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, also good baker; would do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 134 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 2 East Washington-square. Best City references given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; can furnish the very best of City recommendations; is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 282 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl who is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; is willing to do general housework. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a private family; best of references given. Apply at No. 229 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days where last employed. Inquire at No. 75 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced young woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 6th-st., for two days, second floor, in the rear, near 3d av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Scotch girls, sisters, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; prefers to go to the country a short distance. Call at No. 76 9th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper, &c.; understands the whole management of the house; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children, and is sure to make herself agreeable. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, willing to work, desires a situation in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; is also a good dairy maid; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 297 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, to do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Hall-place, East 7th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would be willing, if time allowed, to assist in the chamberwork; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; has 4½ years' reference from her last place; either in city or country, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant laundress, who is also willing to do cooking or chamberwork, with good references, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable French Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress and first-class nurse, which her references from Paris will show; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as a chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av. Has the best of reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, WHO resides with her sister, desires a situation in a respectable family to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at No. 298 West 27th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given if required. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 100 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. She is a good hairdresser; has six years' reference from one family. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SMART, tidy, Protestant girl as waitress in a small, private family, or would assist in the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or will do the general housework of a small, respectable family; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 242 Hudson-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; has no objections to assist with the chamberwork if required; has lived 3 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young Protestant woman, with a baby four weeks old. Good references. Apply at No. 71 Bright-st., Jersey City.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited At the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. L. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last fourteen years. Address E. R. F., No. 123 20th-st. near 3d-av., second floor, back.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a young man who knows his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent man as coachman in a first-class family; can give good City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 144 3d-av., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who can produce seven years' references from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability; would keep a small garden in order if required, or make himself in any other way useful; also knows the City perfectly. Address S. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent and reliable man. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros', No. 396 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent man, to take care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful; good reference from his last place. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as groom, who thoroughly understands his business; or will take a situation to drive a wagon or cart; will also do anything that is necessary; can milk a cow; wages moderate. Address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young Englishman a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has no objection to City or country; has got the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Lockhart's No. 98 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-av., or a letter addressed to C. B. will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a wholesale store, grocery or tea preferred; has worked at the business four years; understands the care of horses, packing and repacking goods; also, the use of carpenter's tools; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address MAC, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who has lived in some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of testimonials as regards capability and sobriety. Call at or address the Clarendon Hotel, corner of 4th av. and 18th-st. Inquire in the office for THOMAS. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fruman's, 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended; has no objection to any part of the States. Address C. F., No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of references from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. R., No. 845 Broadway, fruit store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter, in a private family; can produce good City references as to capability, &c. Call or address WAITER, No. 80 West 17th-st.

IN A GROCERY.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, late from the old country, where he has served in a grocery; is willing to make himself useful. Address P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
The Anniversary Festival of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on FRIDAY, the 30th November, instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of particular business, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which affects the usefulness of the Society, will then be acted upon.
The following gentlemen were elected Managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:
ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 79 Murray-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 52 Cedar-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 24 Broad-st.
ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 6 Hanover-st.
JAMES FRASER, No. 92 Cliff-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN Institute.—The Club will hold its regular meeting December 6; Thursday the 29th, being Thanksgiving day, the Institute will be closed.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY RECENTLY from New-England, wishes a situation as visiting governess; can teach all the English branches, Latin, French and German; or would like an engagement to read English, French or German literature with young ladies who have left school. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family; can also teach to beginners music, French, and Latin. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, second door from 5th-av.
A new term will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Mons. E. FISTON, Principal, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. One-half of the daily session is devoted to the instruction of pupils in Literature, Mathematics, &c., with French text books; the remainder of the session to the Classics, and all the other branches in the English and the modern languages.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the state. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT three-story brick house, in beautiful order, located on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large green-house, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 58 Beekman street, New York. AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.
Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—SEVERAL LOTS TO LEASE, IN West st., Horatio-st., Bank-st., and on the water's edge. They are admirably adapted for stone yards, lumber yards or coal yards, or any manufacturing business. Apply to JOHN CAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th-av.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an approved party to join an old-established commercial house in this City, the business being steady and regular, paying promptly, with large profits. The special partner, whose term has expired, will leave $40,000 in the business. A gentleman of business experience in this City preferred, and must possess from $30,000 to $50,000 capital.
Address J. L., care of Box No. 1580 Post-office, and state where an interview can be had for reference, &c.

$6,000.—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN three valuable patents for sale at the above price. One has been sufficiently tested to prove its great value; the other two are just ready for market. For full particulars, address J. M., (Post-office Box No. 815,) New-Haven, Conn., stating where an interview may be had.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Motive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 448 3d-av.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY PREPOSSESSING young lady or young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged, (48,) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some means and of the highest respectability, possessing, in short, every requisite to render a loving, pure, and true hearted woman, qualified as above, happy in wedded life. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address, with age, self-description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York City.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE.—PARLANT aussi l'Allemand et l'Anglais, desire de s'engager comme femme de chambre, sachant coudre coiffer, et blanchir le linge fin. Point d'objection à soigner un enfant ni de voyager. Elle possède les meilleures recommandations. Mdlle. JULIE, No. 9 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to dépôt; first class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, washing to do either in the house or out, at No. 89 West 19th-st., rear building, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ansman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William F. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860.
H. B. HUBBARD,
o31-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York.
WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
s26-law10wW. Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
o10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.
JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.
Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860.)
The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:
A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.
Two Constables in each Ward.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.
One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.
Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.
And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.
PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."
While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.
Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.
[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating two notes of the subscribers for $3,000 each, at 20 and 30 days, from Nov. 19, 1860; said notes having been lost or stolen.
SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. Mme. WILSON'S extensive knowledge, both of science and human nature, combined with age and experience, renders her abundantly adequate to penetrate the veil that conceals both the past and the future, and with the greatest accuracy divine with regard to distant friends and relatives, traveling by sea or land; friends and enemies, health and longevity, love and courtship, success in any undertaking, &c. Mme. WILSON is also assisted by spirits of a high order—ancient astrologers, of whom I am a descendant. Mme. WILSON'S powers were inherited from her grandsires in the science of astrology. Mme. WILSON stands unrivaled as to her powers of adaptation and gifts of illustrations, even by Combe or the immortal Spurzheim. Her advice has never been known to fail. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 8th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, JR., } Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28,

At 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

FURS, FURS, FURS

LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of

RUSSIA SABLE,

HUDSON BAY SABLE,

MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.

Also, an elegant assortment of

SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30, At 10 o'clock, at No. 120 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

ALSO, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil paintings.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER.—Elegant household furniture, carpets, gilt frame mirrors, piano-fortes, rich decorated China vases and tea sets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.—J. W. PORTER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the rich household furniture in the five story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near the 8th-av., consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and silk plush, rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy and Boudoir chairs in satin, carved rosewood etageres with mirror doors and back, rich lace and brocatel curtains, ladies' rosewood secretary, elegant Chinese quartette tables richly inlaid with pearl. A large line of valuable oil-paintings, magnificent China vases, Parian and Bisque figures, 28-day French clock, two large mantel mirrors, pier glass and console table, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, stool and case; solid oak extension table, oak buffet, oak dining-room chairs, very elegant China and silver ware, heavy cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet set, ingrain carpets, mirrors, clocks, pure hair mattresses, fine wool blankets, comforters, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Parties from a distance are assured that the above sale will take place, rain or shine, and without reserve.
P. KIMBALL, Reciver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., (assignee sale,) property of a private gentleman, by order of the assignees, one long tail bay horse, 15 hands high, very fast, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and saddle; a switch-tail bay do. 14½ hands high; do., a switch-tail black mare, perfectly sound and kind, is a good ladies' saddle-horse, goes in any harness, a most desirable beast; a pole jagger wagon, nearly new, and in complete order, City made; a single-top buggy, in good order, made by Brewster; a set of double harness, light and one set of single do., all made to order; blankets, robes, sheets, &c. The above were all selected for private use only. Also a splendid Victoria phaeton, with top nearly new, made by Lawrence to order, has been used but a few times, and cost $450, with pole and shafts. Also, a double two-seat box hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts. Also, a set of double silver-plated and mounted harness, City built. Also, one set of single do.; also, a set single do. Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, new under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 208 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep—under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 206 East 26th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av.—under lease at $200 per annum, lessee pays taxes and Croton rents—lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 in. deep.

Lots Nos. 242 and 243, on the Bellevue maps of property—formerly belonging to the Corporation—the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98.9—lot No. 243 is leased to a good tenant at $100 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 11 Centre-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD-HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Adrian Martense, in the village of Flatbush, L. I., three miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. B. Martense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion Bill Porgie, gray stallion Young America, brown stallion Chancellor, horses sired by Flying Cloud, horses sired by Washington, and horses and colts by Jupiter. Also, carriages, work horses, &c., a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulky, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c., &c. The Flatbush-avenue Railroad, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, passes the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior toned 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very beautiful pair of long-tailed, black Canadian horses, very fast, 16 hands high, 7 years old last Spring, very stylish drivers, afraid of nothing, and warranted gentle, sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a very good two-seat coupee reckaway, in fine order, City made; cost $350; very little used.

Also, a set of double black harness, made to order for the above horses; nearly new.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEER & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-ST. LOTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, nine valuable lots on the southerly side of 143d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 7th-av., each 25 by 99.11. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and arm-chairs, book-cases, marble-top centre-tables, extension dining-tables, buffets, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, blankets, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURS, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Receiver's sale of a large and very elegant lot of the finest Furs for ladies' wear, consisting mostly of the very finest mink goods, Hudson Bay sable, ermine and other fine goods. To be peremptorily sold, without reserve, by order of L. B. SCHMITT, Receiver.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Winter goods. Sold in lots, to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' thick kip, calf and grain water-proof boots.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., pair of bay horses, about 7 and 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, and very stylish drivers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WOULD PARTICULARLY call the attention of ladies to the sale of superb made-up Furs to take place THIS DAY at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st. BROWNE & NICHOLS.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 535 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.

MINER & STEVENS

Have removed to their new building,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16½ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, short tails, and very stylish, good travelers, for sale cheap; to be seen at New-York Tattersall's, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

SPECIAL SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
50 People's Ins.	$50	20 Artisans' Bank	$100
10 Metropolitan Bank	100	40 United States Ins.	25
30 Resolute Ins.	100	20 Standard Ins.	50
40 Empire City Ins.	100	30 Relief Ins.	50
20 Metropolitan Ins.	100	50 Security Ins.	50
35 Fulton Ins.	25	40 Astor Ins.	25
50 Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	30 Jefferson Ins.	30
40 Lafayette Ins.	50	5 Commonwealth Ins.	100
40 Jersey City Ins.	50	25 Great W. Marine Ins.	100
60 Exchange Ins.	30	45 Chi. & Northw'n R.	100
10 American Ex. Bank	100	40 Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50
40 Beekman Ins.	25	200 But. & Dro. Bank	25
$2,050 Col. Mar. Ins. Scp.	58	50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co.	25
$4,250 Col. Mar. Ins. Scp.	59	$2,000 Atl. Mu. Ins. Scp.	59

$1,500 Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$10,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
$80,000 Miss. and Missouri R. 7 per cent. Construction Bs. (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Col., Pequa and Indiana R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$5,000 Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Bds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 3. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, (from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$50,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

$5,000 WANTED.—A LOAN OF THIS amount on productive property worth four times this sum. Address B., Box No. 2,235 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-electric Regenerator cures spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & HARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860.
WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees.
SAML. BATES, }

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 10; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 3:45 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—THANKSGIVING Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia will be sold on the 28th and 29th November, good to return on or before the 30th, at $4; and to places on the line of the road, good to return on or before Monday, Dec. 2, as follows: To Newark, 40 cents; Elizabeth, 50 cents; Rahway, 60 cents; New-Brunswick, $1; and to Millstown, $1 25.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

THIEVES CANNOT ENTER YOUR ROOM or pick your door lock if you use WHEELER'S PATENT KEY-HOLE GUARD; can be carried in vest pocket. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. Agents supplied. Address GEO. WHEELER, Nos. 503 and 505 Broadway, New York, Room No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT—THE JEWESS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Not having been able to acquit myself suitably for the distinguished honor conferred upon me on the first night of "The Jewess" I beg now to return my grateful thanks for the calls before the curtain.

The task I have imposed upon myself is a very arduous one, and I shall consider myself very fortunate should I be able to surmount the many difficulties under which I have reassumed the management. Of one thing, however, the public may rest assured, that every promise will not only be strictly fulfilled, but that, as in the case of "The Jewess," I shall endeavor to surpass general expectations or retire.

In conclusion, I beg to announce that, in consequence of the shortness of the season, "The Jewess" will have to be withdrawn after a few nights, to make room for the début of Madame d'Angri, in "The Prophet," which will be given in the most perfect style. B. ULLMAN.

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Nov. 28,
Second night of the Grand Opera of
THE JEWESS (LA JUIVE,)
With its extraordinary *mise en scene*.
Characters by
MADAME FABBRI, MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
SIGNOR STIGELLI, CARL FORMES.
On FRIDAY—The Third Night of "The Jewess."

The sale of seats for this evening, and for Friday's performance, will commence this morning, at the Academy; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell's stationery store, No. 2 Wall-st.

On THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day)—The tickets can only be obtained at the Academy and Breusing's.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
THE JEWESS—(LA JUIVE.)
This will be positively the only performance of THE JEWESS at a MATINEE.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE MATINEE.

In consequence of the shortness of the season, and the necessary daily rehearsals for the PROPHET, STRADELLA, MASSANIELLO and ZAMPA, which can only take place in the day time, there will only be
TWO MATINEES
during the entire season. The first will take place
ON SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 1,
when the grand opera of
THE JEWESS,
will be given for that time only at a Matinée, and the second, and positively last, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22,
when the season closes.

The patrons of the Matinées are respectfully assured that this arrangement is final and unalterable; there will not be given more than these two Matinées under any circumstances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
45th night of the
Great Comedy,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Received each evening of its representation with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
By crowded houses.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon and Miss Tree, all appear in it.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY—Thanksgiving night,
The popular Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
With other entertainments.
Box Book now open for any of the above nights.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
THIRD APPEARANCE
In the character of
HAMLET,
sustained by Mrs. Duffield, Miss Ada Clifton, Messrs. Davidge, Stoddart, Lingham, Lawler, and a powerful company.

"Mr. Booth's performance of Hamlet at the Winter Garden last evening was a triumph for himself and a cause of just pride to his many friends, whose unswerving faith in him is now fully justified."—*Tribune*.

"Of all those who have essayed the character of Hamlet, for a night or fifty consecutive nights in this country, Mr. Booth is unquestionably the best."—*Daily Times*.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager....E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer....J. W. Wilder.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860,
GRAND CAVALCADE.
JOCKO.
MISS KATE ORMAND,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
The Wonderful Horse
HIRAM.
And all the Company will appear.
Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ P. M.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THREE PERFORMANCES.
10 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 765 BROADWAY.
Vocal and instrumental Concert, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1860, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Solo parts are sustained by

Mrs. J. E. Thomas	Soprano
Mrs. Winslow	Soprano
Mme. Ehlers	Soprano
Mrs. Holbrooke	Mezzo Soprano
Miss Charlotte Hutchings	Contralto
Mr. Tier	Tenor
Mr. Van Dohn	Tenor
Mr. Weinlich	Basso
Mr. L. Schreiber	Cornet à Piston
Mr. J. Suckert	Piano

The Chorus will be given by 60 singers of the Society.
Conductors....CARL ANSCHUTZ and T. KRUGER.
Tickets of admission 50 cents. To be had at Evans' book-store, and at the Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon....Sole Lessee and Manager
Thirty-second night of the eminent American Tragedian, Mr.
EDWIN FORREST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1860, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Supported by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, Thanksgiving, the grand sacred Spectacular Drama of the
PRODIGAL SON,
With new scenery, costumes, BALLET, original music, numerous auxiliaries, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
J. H. OGDEN,
The Irish Ambassador.
THE GREAT CARLO FAMILY,
Celebrated Pantomimists.
Mlle. MARIETTA,
Mlle. ANITA.
Mlle. CLARA,
Mlle. SCHELL,
the best lady dancers in the country.
Mme. and Mons. RONTANAIO,
the great Buffo singers.
JULIA MELVILLE,
the celebrated English vocalist.
LIZZIE DONALDSON,
whose performances on the slack wire astonish every beholder,—and 40 other performers, EVERY NIGHT.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
"We come again with songs to greet you."
THE
HUTCHINSON FAMILY,
(John, Abbie, Fannie, Henry and Viola,)
Will make their second appearance in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
On this occasion they will introduce a variety of songs, both new and old, which they trust will meet the approbation of their friends and the public generally.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 7½.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
Third time of the Romantic Drama of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
Concluding with the Romantic Melo-Drama of the
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open day and evening.
GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY AND JARVES COLLECTION
Of OLD MASTERS of the ITALIAN SCHOOL.
Open day and evening at the INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

A GREAT PICTURE:
NOW ON EXHIBITION, at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, WERTMULLER'S ORIGINAL PICTURE of
DANAE.
Admittance, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—GRAND CONCERT—THANKSGIVING EVENING, Nov. 29—By the Pacific-st. M. E. Sabbath-school and the Tremaine Family. Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert commence at 7½.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
The steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave James-slip WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 4 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave Sag Harbor Friday, as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50. Deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.
ANOTHER RARE NOVELTY!
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of the wonderful and extraordinary
DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
MISS DORA DAWRON,
who has just arrived from Europe, where she has been pronounced by the FIRST MUSICAL CRITICS the most
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL PHENOMENON
ever known. She has TWO DISTINCT MUSICAL VOICES, A DEEP AND POWERFUL TENOR, and a SWEET AND DELICATE SOPRANO, and the *change from one to the other* is INSTANTANEOUS; and her costume being
ONE-HALF THAT OF A MAN,
THE OTHER OF A LADY
and changing to the audience simultaneously with the change of voice, the
EFFECT IS NOVEL AND THRILLING.
She will appear at each and every performance.
ONE WEEK MORE of those wonderful and strange
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
who have attracted so much attention, and who are universally regarded as the most singular and
EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN CURIOSITIES
ever known. Though they have arrived at full maturity, they are only four feet high; their
HEADS NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S,
And though they have all the organs of speech,
ARE UNABLE TO UTTER A WORD DISTINCTLY
in any language. To be seen at all hours. Also, an
AFRICAN EARTH WOMAN,
the only representative in America of the tribe of Africans who burrow in the earth, and live there like rabbits.
THE WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY.
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents, white as snow, white hair and pink eyes.
WHAT CAN THEY BE? LIVING SEAL.
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.
The magnificent AQUARIA, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.
In the Lecture-room, the great domestic Drama, founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S popular Ledger Story,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
which has been received with unbounded applause, and pronounced the most interesting and attractive Drama ever produced at this establishment, will be performed
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING THIS WEEK,
except on Thursday, which, being
THANKSGIVING DAY,
and performances taking place every hour during the entire Day and Evening, the special entertainment, which will be rich and varied, will be announced in the bills and advertisements of that day.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Grand Operatic, Spectacular, Musical, Terpsichorean, Diabolical, Farcical Burletta,
IN THREE ACTS,
called the
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1860,
Open at 6½. Commence at 7½.
A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
on
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,
to enable
FATHERS AND MOTHERS
to
BRING THE CHILDREN
to see this
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway,
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NEW CHORUS CHOIR.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Gentlemen with bass voices wanted, who will sing for the educational advantages. Also, another Contralto. Apply to GEO. WM. WARREN, No. 6 Garden-st., near Joralemon, or by Post-office.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6⅓ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

A CARD.—MR. F. W. RACKEMAN BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that he has returned to the City to give instruction in music, as heretofore. He may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 26th-st., where he will also receive pupils.

$180 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE large round-corner piano, with all the improvements; very little used. Also, a 5-octave melodeon for $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instruction in music on the piano-forte, may hear of a good situation by applying immediately, stating qualifications, salary expected, &c., to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

A LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS IN music, and would also take a position as soprano singer in a choir; the best of references given. Address C. M. V., No. 145 West 37th-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. Le Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital....$150,000
Surplus over....150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Lincoln Probably Carries the State—1,150 Ahead of the Next Man—Breckinridge 4,460 Behind Douglas—The People's Great Triumph in San Francisco—Passengers for the East by the Sonora—Her Treasure List—Personal, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Election is over but we are by no means over election. Whether Lincoln or Douglas has carried the State is still a matter of doubt, and every hour the doubt grows greater. Only this is sure that Breckinridge has *not* carried it. The total vote of the State reported at 3½ P. M. to-day is 105,868, divided as follows: Lincoln, 35,036; Douglas, 33,886; Breckinridge, 29,424; Bell, 6,942. Lincoln over Douglas, 1,150; Douglas over Breckinridge 4,460. Lincoln carried the Bay Districts handsomely. As he got up into the gulches, Douglas gained on him, but luckily wherever the struggling racers got into a very dark corner Breckinridge dashes close up to the heels of the Little Giant, which is all to Uncle Abe's advantage. The counties and parts of counties remaining to be heard from can scarcely poll over 8,000 votes. Unless false returns have been sent in to enable the betters to hedge, it is pretty sure that the four votes of California in the Electoral College will be cast for Lincoln.

In San Francisco the total vote was 14,419—considerably larger than our meagre census justified us in expecting. It was divided as follows: For Lincoln, 6,906; for Douglas, 4,000; for Breckinridge, 2,556; for Bell, 935. Twenty-two who voted, let the Presidential electors slide. A few, despairing of all efforts to learn where true Democracy lay, tore off the electoral end of the ticket, (for we vote everything on a single ticket,) and contented themselves with a hearty vote for constables. One man, after betting a fortnight on Breckinridge, voted an order for a load of coal, instead of his ticket, by mistake. The Bell and Everett men had prophesied all along that they would figure up 2,000 votes in the city—they saw more than double. The following table, brought down to the latest hour, will interest Californians among your readers, though it will not help your statistics a whit, I know.

Counties.	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.	Total.
Alameda, entire	1027	514	492	61	2095
Amador, entire	995	1826	961	51	3833
Butte, incomplete	1368	1433	1103	258	4160
Calaveras, entire	966	1902	1720	227	4815
Colusa, entire	250	240	392	66	948
Contra Costa, in full	607	415	391	136	1549
El Dorado	2072	2678	1892	206	6848
Fresno, two precincts	7	5	147	59	218
Humboldt, 3 precincts	199	216	98	29	218
Los Angeles, 2 prec'ts	184	269	310	92	542
Marin, complete	393	333	325	27	1078
Mariposa, incomplete	218	402	722	288	1630
Merced, incomplete	33	38	171	52	294
Monterey	238	217	206	3	644
Napa	403	509	672	140	1724
Nevada	2509	2354	1636	399	6898
Placer, 46 precincts	1619	1825	1510	715	5669
Sacramento, in full	2564	2686	1606	293	7149
San Francisco	6906	4000	2556	935	14397
San Joaquin	687	529	829	111	2156
San Mateo, in full	389	543	120	41	1093
Santa Clara, in full	1471	883	723	84	3161
Santa Cruz	611	252	287	125	1075
Shasta	471	953	501	230	2155
Sierra	854	1090	960	268	3172
Siskiyou	942	1497	750	510	3699
Solano, in full	673	604	746	272	2295
Sonoma	1219	578	1424	446	3467
Sutter, entire	547	584	583	—	1714
Tehama	223	468	297	203	1191
Trinity, entire	537	805	503	134	1979
Tulare, incomplete	97	139	487	85	808
Tuolumne	1663	1506	2038	325	5532
Yolo	564	457	650	41	1712
Yuba, incomplete	1532	1136	1616	30	4314

In San Francisco the Republicans, without the aid of any party but their own, elected all their legislative ticket, two Senators and eight Assemblymen. The returns show that Senator GWIN *cannot* be re-elected United States Senator. Our Senate is composed of 35 members—18 hold over, and of them 10 are uncompromising opponents of GWIN. The new Senate will have at least 22 members who will not endure him. Our Assembly has 80 members, of whom 40 at least will be Douglas men, and some 18 Republicans. So GWIN will be seen no more among us henceforth, unless a miracle intervenes to curse us.

The People's entire ticket, with the exception of two minor officers, was elected by an average majority of 2,000 over all others. As a successor to Judge NORTON, whose impartiality, learning and worth have placed the Twelfth District Court in higher esteem than the Supreme Court of the State, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was elected; a man whose political preferences have not been canvassed or mentioned. The county officers elected are as follows: District Attorney, Nathan Porter; President of the Board of Supervisors (*de facto* Mayor,) H. F. Teschmacher; Tax Collector, E. H. Washburn; Auditor, H. M. Hale; Public Administrator, A. Holland; Public Judge, Samuel Coules; Chief of Police, M. J. Burke; Assessor, Thomas Temnent; Superintendent of Streets, George Bonear. The glory of electing these men is shared between the Republicans, Bell-Everett and no-party folks. The bolting Republicans were discovered by the average of their vote for municipal officers, to be 1,578 strong. The People's party whose organization date from the era of the Vigilance Committee, never got a more complete triumph over their combined enemies. Moreover, they never selected men more entirely unexceptionable, capable and worthy. Their victory by nearly two to one over all opposition, insures the same vigorous, economical and wholesome management of our municipal affairs which has made ours the best governed city in the Union.

Seven Supervisors were elected, as follows: Chas. S. Biden, (the only successful Douglas candidate in the city;) H. de la Montanya, D. Gaven, H. L. Dodge, Eugene Crowell, and F. Croppin, (solitary Breckinridgean, who succeeded in the city.) The Supervisors for the ensuing year stand 10 Peoples' and Republicans, two Democrats—just as last year. Seven members of the Board of Education were elected as follows—all but the last named People's man: E. H. Donelly, H. D. Ellerhorst, Dr. Geo. W. Beers, William Pearson, Francis Blade, W. L. Palmer and M. Lynch.

On election day, the principal stores, the markets and the public offices were closed. Orders were issued to the Police not to be more lenient, but more rigorous than usual, and to nip the slightest demonstrations of disturbance in the bud. It was, except in twelve spots where the polling-places were, as quiet as Sunday. The arrests were only half the number of an ordinary day. One solitary fellow was arrested for illegal voting, and there was not a "shindy" in town. When night came, the professional politicians hovered around the newspaper offices, where they would appear to have stood ever since.

Senator BENJAMIN on Wednesday evening addressed a splendid audience—for an Episcopal Church benefit—on the difference between the theory and practice of our Government. It was a very handsome and very serious lecture. But the Senator's piteous grief over the custom of ejecting all officeholders on the accession of a new Administration overcame the gravity of his hearers, so that they smiled audibly.

By the *Sonora*, which left at 9½ o'clock this morning for Panama, went a crowd of distinguished personages toward New-York. Here is the list of cabin passengers:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife,
Miss Traves,
Major Wyse, U. S. A., and family,
Hon. W. M. Gwin,
Hon. E. D. Baker,
Capt. Jordan, U. S. A., and family,
Lieut. J. Howard, U.S.A.,
W. B. Farwell,
Capt. Floyd Jones, U.S.A.
J. J. Arrington,
D. W. Connelly,
H. Woodleaf,
Lieut. J. B. Alexander, U. S. A.,
Mr. Starborough,
Capt. Fletcher, U. S. A., wife and servant,
Jerome Lanbrie,
Ygnatius Myers,
G. M. Prindle,
Stephen H. Scott,
John Tice,
Chas. W. Merritt,
Wm. Dawson,
Geo. Fleernan,
Isaac Johnson,
W. Friend,
C. A. Coffman,
J. Caldwell,
Dr. Rabe,
H. P. Gould,
M. Stone,
Frank Stevens,
R. Chancey,
Mrs. Hill,
Col. Lander, U. S. A., Wagon Road,
E. Poore, Wagon Road,
Walter Briscoe, do.
Mr. Wrenchel, do.
James Burch, do.
W. West, do.
Mr. Snyder, do.
E. Robinson,
J. H. Huntoon and wife,
Mr. Harding,
John Roberts,
Mrs. Helen Tilden and infant,
J. S. Duncan, wife and family,
Henrietta Tilman and two infants,
L. C. Barnum,
John Harbin,
J. Harbin,
B. Harbin,
James Harrigan,
John Mitchell,
J. O. Van Bergen & wife,
S. G. Randall,
Geo. Rounds,
Chas. Rounds,
L. Holmes,
M. Devere Caroll,
A. Estes,
A. Barber,
A. N. Grenzebach, wife and family,
Dr. Page,
Dr. Peter Newkirk,
Capt. Dumont,
Mrs. Mary Ann Grant,
Mrs. Duryee and two children,
C. Barber, and 215 others in the steerage.

There were four United States Senators or Ex-Senators on board. A boat-load of "Irrepressibles" went out to the Heads, cheering BAKER. Dr. GWIN's friends did not show themselves, yet the general belief is, that he took to-day his final adieu of a State which treats him so shabbily—which declines, after all his great services, to make him Senator for six years more. BENJAMIN and JOHNSON take back with them the admiration of all our people. The New-Almaden suit, which they came here to argue, was given to the Court on Monday last. It has afforded excellent entertainment to the town. Dr. RABE, whose name appears in the list of passengers, goes on, either to look out for a Pacific Railroad, or to see that LINCOLN makes a judicious disposition of the offices. He has very much amused good people by his straight Germanic Republicanism, and though he has been a good deal abused, and has abused back bravely in return, he has done good service for LINCOLN in California. Treat him handsomely. WILLARD B. FARWELL, Editor of the *Gazette*, the evening organ of the Republicans, was true to the *Regular* Republican ticket, never an hour going astray with the Bolters. Mr. WASHBURN, of the older organ, the *Times*, by the way, is still quite unwell, and Col. LANDER goes home to report the result of his Wagon-Road Expedition. After a few months' tarry at the East, he returns to San Francisco, where he leaves his new bride, here to tarry permanently, it is expected.

The *Sonora* takes $923,419 of treasure, of which $822,419 goes to New-York, $96,000 to England, and $5,000 to Acapulco. Following is the shipment list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$208,500	L. & M. Sachs & Co.	$32,000
Alsop & Co.	122,536	Franz & Ralston	30,000
B. Davidson	96,000	J. B. Weir & Co.	16,507
Tallant & Wilde	70,000	J. B. Thomas	5,000
Sather & Church	68,000	H. Schroder & Co.	5,000
Levi Strauss	55,400	Flint, Peabody & Co.	4,886
Eugene Kelly & Co.	52,000	F. Tillman	3,200
D. O. Mills & Co.	50,000	Other Shippers	58,300
W.T. Coleman & Co.	46,000	Total	$923,419

While we have been busy with politics, the whole land has changed color. The fields that were dun and brown at our last looking are emerald now. We have seen no more of the rainy season, but new grass covers every turf. The delicious Winter weather has been inaugurated unobserved, and our long Spring has fairly commenced.

GLAUCUS.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM SENATOR MURPHY—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT—INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

A regular meeting of this Board was held at 3 P. M yesterday, Supervisor DUTCHER in the Chair.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire by what authority the Common Council assigned rooms to the Superior Court which had already been assigned by this Board to the Supreme Court. Adopted.

A communication was received from Senator J. McLeod Murphy, calling the attention of the Board to defects in the plan adopted for the reconstruction of the Harlem Bridge, to the unnecessary expense thereof, to the failure of the Commissioners appointed to build said bridge (the Mayor, Street-Commissioner, President of the Board of Supervisors and County Judge of Westchester County) to comply with the law creating the commission, and to the obstructions to the navigation of the river which would result from the carrying out of the plan adopted.

After some discussion, during which it was stated that the bridge, as now building, would cost $200,000, and might be built for $25,000, the paper was referred to a Special Committee of Investigation, consisting of Supervisors Blunt, Purdy, Davis, Ely, and Tweed.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to an inquiry from the Board, giving it as his opinion that the commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of State tax assessed upon the County of New-York, was a lawful perquisite of the City Chamberlain, as County Treasurer *ex officio*.

The Comptroller sent in the following exhibit of the finances in his Department:

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15	$1,220,291 61
Receipts, up to Nov. 22	995,233 20
Total, Nov. 22	$2,215,524 81
Payments	$1,531,268 24
Balance on hand Nov. 22	$684,256 57

On the suggestion of Supervisor DAVIS that the Inspectors appointed on last election day could only act for that day, it was resolved that the Board hold a special meeting on Friday next to fill vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers of elections.

Adjourned.

INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.

THE COUNTY TREASURER FEELS "FEVERISH," AND DOES NOT APPEAR.

Mr. PLATT, the County Treasurer, again absented himself from the meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, before which he had been summoned to appear at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The Committee was called to order by the Chairman, Supervisor BLUNT, at a quarter before 2 o'clock. Supervisor BLUNT stated that he had called on Mr. PLATT, and he had promised to come before the Committee. With regard to the bond of indemnity, which as County Treasurer he is required to give, he had said he would see about it. Mr. PLATT had sent a message to-day, saying that he was not well—that he was very feverish, [laughter,] and would not be able to appear to-day.

Supervisor PURDY suggested that the Committee adjourn to meet at any hour that would suit Mr. PLATT It would be well to consult his convenience in the matter, [laughter,] and to ascertain whether it was convenient to him to have any action taken at all. [Laughter.] They should meet at such time as should suit his convenience, [laughter,] and they should not meet without having evidence of the state of his health. [Laughter.] Perhaps if they specified an hour for meeting it would not suit his convenience. [Laughter.]

Supervisor BLUNT said Mr. PLATT was in the Hall a few minutes before 1 o'clock this same day.

Supervisor PURDY—Ah! he was taken sick after that!

Supervisor BLUNT said they had now twice asked Mr. PLATT to be present, and it only remained for them to serve a *subpœna* on him. That would bring him or any one else.

Supervisor PURDY inquired when the resolution under which they acted was adopted.

Supervisor BLUNT replied that it was adopted Oct. 9, and became a law after the limitation of time required by law, as the Mayor had not signed it.

Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, the Clerk, said it became a law Nov. 5.

Supervisor BLUNT said the Supervisors had been acting as County Canvassers ever since until within a few days.

Supervisor PURDY said it was well to state that when Mr. PLATT was called on he had said he would waive all formality and give a bond.

A motion to adjourn was made.

Supervisor PURDY wanted to know what the Committee would do. He did not for a moment suppose that there was any dishonesty on Mr. PLATT's part, yet, be he never so honest, had they done their duty in failing to obtain from him the bond of indemnity for malversation in office.

Supervisor BLUNT said the Committee from time to time had been told by Mr. PLATT that he would give the bond, and they had supposed that as a gentleman of integrity he would do so. He (Supervisor BLUNT) was very much surprised when he learned that Mr. PLATT objected to signing the bond. The day before, when called upon, he did not say whether or not he would sign it. The Committee had done its duty.

The Committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday the following communication was received from Superintendent KENNEDY:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1860.

COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE—*Gentlemen*: I have the gratification of reporting to the Board Patrolman Martin, of the Third Precinct, for the manner in which he made the arrest of a burglar last evening. He discovered that a store in Reade-street had been entered, and gave a call for assistance, when two young men ran from the premises. He seized one of them as he ran, when the robber struck him on the arm with a stone-mason's hammer, causing him to let go his hold with that hand. The robber then struck him a powerful blow on the centre of the forehead, which was prevented from being fatal by the protection his cap afforded. The blow crushed in the metal wreath, and caused a considerable abrasion of the skin. It is not yet known to what extent the skull is injured. The officer, notwithstanding this stunning blow, held on to his prisoner, and finally secured him. I recommend him to notice by the Board for meritorious service.

Respectfully, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

Sergeant John Dufone, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, and Sergeant Wm. H. Van Brunt, of the Eighth Precinct, were made to change places.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS NOT SUSTAINED.

The Committee appointed by the State Senate to examine and report in relation to the management of the Central Park, after having listened to a large number of witnesses, concluded the investigation on Friday last. The testimony, which is voluminous, has since been carefully read, and the Committee has determined to report that the charges made against the management have not been sustained.

New-Jersey.

AN UNGRATEFUL DAUGHTER.—A girl named ANN TILLEY, about seventeen years of age, was taken into custody, yesterday afternoon, by Officer SLOAN, of Jersey City, on a charge of stealing $12 50 in money and several articles of wearing apparel from her mother. The poor woman gains a livelihood by selling apples at the depots, and this money she had saved from her scanty earnings to purchase flour and other necessaries for the coming Winter. The girl acknowledged her guilt and was committed for examination.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, for the Jersey City Ferry, having been entirely completed, her final trial trip will take place to-day with a large party of city officials and other invited guests on board. This steamer is the most capacious and beautiful ferry-boat afloat, and will be a valuable acquisition to the ferry. She is 850 tons burden.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL.—Yesterday morning a melancholy accident occurred at HERRING's gutta-percha comb-factory, No. 163 West Twenty-seventh-street, causing the death of ELLEN JANE CUSH, a child, 14 years of age, who was employed in the establishment. She had just gone to work, and happening to pass close to a revolving belt, used for driving the polishing machines, her dress was caught, and she was whirled up to the shaft, where her head was crushed between the pulleys and the ceiling. When extricated, life was extinct, and the body was removed to the residence of her parents, No. 115 West Twenty-eighth-street, where an inquest will be held.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.—JOHN DUNCAN, a man 65 years of age, lately residing at No. 339 Washington-street, was found dead in his room, yesterday morning, where he had hung himself to a clothes-peg. He had recently been greatly depressed in mind, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, and two weeks ago he left home, without informing any person of his intention. He was not again seen until yesterday, when he retired to his bedroom, where subsequently he was discovered by his brother, hanging as above described. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

FIRE IN A FANCY-GOODS STORE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fancy goods store, No. 375 Grand street, corner of Norfolk, owned by JOHN A. BELL. The flames rapidly spread, and before they could be extinguished a loss of about $5,000 had resulted from the destruction and wetting of the stock. The fire broke out under the counter, and its cause is to be the subject of investigation by the Fire Marshal. There is an insurance of $7,500 upon the stock in the following companies: Pacific, $2,000; New-York Fire and Marine, $2,000, Mechanics' and Traders', $2,000, and Relief, $1,500. The building was injured to the extent of $300.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.—The 10th of December is the day for the election of a President, Secretary and Trustee of the New-York Fire Department. There is already considerable excitement among the friends of the various aspirants. The prominent candidates at present are; For President, WM. H. WICKHAM; CHAS. L. CURTIS, Vice-President; Secretary, GEORGE MOUNTJOY, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Mr. JOHN R. PLATT, of No. 29 Hose; JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer; DAVID THEALL, Collector. There will be but one vacancy in the Trustee Board. The candidates are Hon. PETER MASTERSON, of No. 33 Engine; WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, of No. 22 Hose, and JAMES BAREMORE, of Hose No. 41.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening an attempt was made to put in circulation one of the most poorly engraved counterfeits that has ever been seen. The bills are of the denomination of $10, purporting to be issued by the Andover Bank, of Andover, Mass. Information of the fact was disseminated throughout the City by means of the Police Telegraph, and a man named JOHN DE FOREST was arrested in the Seventeenth Ward for passing one of them. Another was palmed off at the store of JOHN STAPLES, No. 132 Bowery.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The ladies of the Five Points Mission are preparing for their annual festival on Thursday next in behalf of the children under their care. At that time they intend giving each child of the Mission a suit of Winter clothing and a good supper, besides feeding hundreds of others of the poor in that locality. They solicit aid in their work. Contributions of any sort may be sent to Rev. N. MEAD, No. 61 Park-street.

STOWAWAYS FROM SAVANNAH.—The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. LAYFIELD, from Savannah, arrived yesterday, reports when twenty miles from Tybee Bar, found two men stowed away in one of the coal bunkers. Being unable to procure employment they took this method of getting home.

A SAILOR ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JOSEPH CRUMBECK, a seaman attached to a schooner lying at Pier No. 58 East River, while attempting to get on board the vessel, early yesterday morning, fell into the water and was drowned. His remains were not recovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. BERTHA HELLMAN, a German lady, residing at No. 4 Union-court, (University-place,) died suddenly on Monday night, from exhaustion, resulting from a fall into the water off a Brooklyn ferry-boat. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

LAUNCH.—The ship *Alexander Marshall*, for the Black Ball line, was launched this morning from W. H. WEBB's yard, foot of Sixth-street, E. R.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give the second of his interesting lectures on Brazil this evening at the Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED BY A BURGLAR.

On Monday night two burglars were detected in the act of forcing open a skylight on the roof of the provision store No. 193 Chambers-street. Sergeants Brevoort and Cropsey, with Officer Martin and others, of the Third Ward Police, were notified, and hurrying to the premises, they found that the robbers had got upon the roof through the adjoining building, No. 195. Both rogues were found at work, but at sight of the police one ran over the roofs of several stores, and escaped by leaping upon the top of a shed—a distance so great that not one of his pursuers thought it prudent to follow him. The other man also got into the street, and had ran as far as Reade-street, where he was overtaken by Officer Martin. He was arrested, but while on the way to the station-house, he struck the officer in the forehead with a large hammer, inflicting a serious wound, hoping in that way to make good his escape. Martin, however, in spite of the blow, would not relax his grasp of the prisoner, who was lodged in the station-house. He is a young man, giving the name of Edwin Smith, and besides the hammer, a chisel was found in his possession. Justice KELLY yesterday sent him to prison.

A MAN STABBED BY AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.

On Monday evening Mr Henry Wade, of No. 155 East Twenty-fourth-street, went into a drinking saloon in Twenty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, and observing William Robinson, a Custom-house Officer, with whom he had been for some time on unfriendly terms, he attempted to engage him in conversation, with a view of settling their difficulty. Robinson would, however, not hear a word, and suddenly drawing a dirk, he stabbed Wade in the face and neck, causing severe wounds. Afterwards he fled, but Officer Van Beyeck, of the Twenty-first Ward, having heard of the occurrence, sought him out and took him into custody. Wade was taken to his residence, where he received medical attention, and yesterday Robinson was imprisoned by Justice CONNOLLY, pending an examination in the case. The prisoner lives in Fourth-street, and formerly he acted as clerk in the office of Chief of Police Matsell, after which he was appointed Captain of the Twenty-first Ward Police, holding that office during Mayor Wood's resistance to the Metropolitan Police law.

A CLOTHING-STORE BROKEN INTO.

Henry Asten, a young Englishman, was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, charged with having stolen a quantity of men's clothing from the store of Wolfgang Morse, No. 6 Bowery. Prisoner was seen by Officer McMahon, of the Fourth Ward, with a bundle of garments,—consisting of five coats, two pairs of pantaloons and three vests,—in his possession, and believing that he had not come by them honestly, he took him into custody. It subsequently transpired that the clothing had been stolen from complainant's store, to which an entrance had been effected by raising a rear window, which was left unsecured. The accused was held for trial.

DESPERATE STREET ENCOUNTER.

On Monday night a chance meeting occurred in Mulberry-street between two laboring men, named David Barry, living at No. 25 Mulberry-street, and William Grovier, of No. 377 Water-street, who previously had quarreled with reference to their family affairs, and they made use of the occasion to revive their former difficulty. In the height of their dispute Grovier stabbed his opponent in the left side and arm with a large knife, injuring him so severely that it is believed he cannot recover. Officer Riordan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Grovier, and Justice KELLY committed him to prison. Barry was placed in the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE—SUPREME COURT, BEFORE JUDGE LOTT.—The testimony in this case was closed yesterday. Several witnesses were placed on the stand, who testified to the good character of Dr. MAHAN, and that they would believe a statement made by him under oath or not under oath. Rev. Father MALONE, who, it is alleged, united defendant and Dr. MAHAN in marriage, was recalled. He testified that he had seen Miss GREENWOOD yesterday, and she was not the woman whom he married to Dr. MAHAN. The testimony was closed at about 2 o'clock P. M., when the Court allowed the counsel three hours on each side in which to sum up the case. Mr. SHAFFER for the defence occupied his full time, and at 5 o'clock was followed by Mr. BUSTEED. At the conclusion of Mr. BUSTEED's speech, the Court announced that he would charge the jury at 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court was then adjourned.

THE CORONER FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT.—The official returns of the vote for Coroner of the Third District, Kings County, give Mr. REM. HEGEMAN, the Republican candidate, 16,184, and his opponent 15,155. The figures speak well for the popularity of Mr. HEGEMAN, who is well known to all the old residents of the County. The Coroners, as in New-York, are voted for by the entire County, so that the change in Mr. HEGEMAN's favor is correctly seen by a comparison with the vote for others. Mr. BARNET, who was the candidate of the Democracy, nominated for the Fourth District, is elected by 3,209 majority over his Republican rival.

STABBING AFFRAY.—An affray occurred on board the schooner *Compromise*, lying at the foot of Sedgwick-street, on Monday, in which one of the hands named WILLIAM L. CROUCH, THOMAS G. FLANNERY, and four other persons—strangers who had applied on board for work—participated. During the fight, CROUCH stabbed FLANNERY in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer HAFF, of the Third Precinct, arrested CROUCH, who was brought before Justice BLACHLEY, yesterday morning, but as the wounded man was unable to appear in Court, the accused was committed for examination.

BRUTALITY TO AN OLD MAN.—Two ruffians, named PATRICK and JOSEPH DURKIN, were brought before Justice CORNWELL for beating, in a most cruel and brutal manner, an old man on Van Brunt-street, named PATRICK DUGLAN. They destroyed one of his eyes. They were committed to answer a charge of mayhem.

A COLORED BURGLAR.—A colored boy named THOMAS WRIGHT was committed in full yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, to answer a charge of burglary preferred by CHARLES ENGLISH, of Weeksville.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 61, 53, 16, 8, 35, 47, 48, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates, Skates, Skates, from 50 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Also parlor skates.

CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets.
Out of town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST EVIDENCE YET!—The extraordinary sales of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment are the greatest testimony of public appreciation. For their prompt and positive cure of coughs, asthma, Bronchitis, rheumatism, burns or scalds, they are unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1860.

HERRING & Co., No 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
—One of HERRING's Patent Champion Safes was in the fire here *fifty-eight hours*. Contents *all right*.

JAMES FARREL.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY this at BARNUM'S Museum. Rose Elmer is performed at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., and the singular and unique Aztec Children. What is it? Aquaria, &c., &c., are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and 1c. lower; sales 17,000 bushels, at 75c.@75½c. for No. 1; 73c.@73½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN very dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat; 43,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ℔ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; Red $1 22@$1 23; White $1 28. CORN dull at 64c. WHISKY dull at 19½c.@ 20c.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON—Sales 3,000 bales Middling at 10c. Market steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ℔ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾@1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 27.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Collins and servant, Mrs. Munn, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Doolen, lady and 2 children, Mr. Henry Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Schmidt and child, Miss Errington, Miss Salkeld, Mr. Robert E. Bothwell, Rev. Wm. Flannery, Mr. Mosele, Capt. Nunn, J. Brush, John Russell, J. F. Jones, Robt. Brooks, P. O'Connor, W. Daw, J. Hart, Mrs. Child, Jas. Overton, Jno. Overton, Theodore Howard, and 188 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. E. C. Ballow, J. B. Warren, J. M. Thompson, Jacob Heyman, George Everett, W. A. Howard, A. F. D'Costa, Chas. Ozoy, A. Calapat, P. Calapat, R. Does, Frank Joni, J. Tondella, J. J. Isley, C. Morton, J. Buckingham, J. P. Aynla, J. H. Davis, W. W. Dorlon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises .. 4 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 07 | Gov. Island. 7 56 | Hell Gate.... 9 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Thos. Swann, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Cincinnati, Hunton, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Barks Linwood, Perry, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Lamplighter, Harding, Genoa, Finch & Meinke; Columbus, (Aus.,) Florin, Queenstown A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs G. Downs, Jameson, Port-a Petre, Metcalf & Duncan; Mary Ann, McLellan, Havana, master.

Schooners Clifton, Belyea, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Son; Meteor, Chase, Dighton, master; C. Newkirk, Higbee, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. Stedman, Goodell, Fernandina, C. B. Dibble & Co.; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Southern Belle, Gillett, Mobile, ———; A. Lawrence, Stanley, Elizabethport, Jed Frye.

Sloop J. E. Vail, Vail, New-London, master.

Pilot Boat, Edna C., Seaman, Jacksonville, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br. screw,) Petrie, Liverpool Nov. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Passed a large number off Cape Clear, bound up Channel.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London, and Isle of Wight Nov. 2, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 22, at 5:45 P. M., saw steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 23, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, experienced a severe hurricane from S. S. E. to W. N. W., lost fore and maintopsails, and was otherwise damaged.

Ship Chancellor, Morrison, Liverpool Oct. 19, with mdse. and 476 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passed Cape Clear Oct. 29, made the Highlands on the 22d inst., had pilot on board 4 ds. Had one death, (infant.)

Ship Zena Coffin, Riddle, Boston, via New-Bedford, to load for Japan.

Bark Aegeas, (Br., of Hull,) North, Shields 73 ds., with coal to master. Has experienced heavy weather most of the passage, stove bulwarks.

Bark John Clements, Cann, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Glasgow.

Bark Home, Bassett, Manila, with mdse. to Brown, Brothers & Co.

Bark Fannie, (of Sedgwick,) Herrick, Cette 50 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Clintonia Wright, Plummer, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Giro, Francia & Co.

Brig J. W. Spencer, (of Machias,) Spencer, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. 20th inst., off Matanilla, was in co. with bark Catalpa, of Baltimore, from Havana for Boston.

Brig Emma, Hanfield, Para Oct. 29, with rubber, mats, &c., to E. L. Corning. Has had N. W. winds for the last 21 ds. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ocean Belle (of Sag Harbor,) Wells, Port au-Prince Nov. 2, with logwood to master. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Enchantress, Densmore, Aguilla 25 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Young America, Pool, Rio Grande 59 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig H. G. Berry, (of Boston,) Race, Pensacola, 14 ds., with timber, hides, &c., to Dowley, Carners & Co.

Brig Corbier, (Br., of Jersey,) Jean, Shields, and 30 ds. from Jersey, with coal to J. E. McArthur.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Dennison, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig L. C. Watts, (of New-Bedford,) Davis, Minatitlan, Mexico, 20 ds., with mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) ———, Savanilla Nov. 5, with mdse. to master.

Brig Augusta, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Wright, Turks Island 17 ds., with salt to master.

Brig S. B. Johnson, Eldridge, St. Martins 21 ds., with salt to Eldridge & Robinson.

Brig Catharine Nickels, (of Bangor,) Hatch, Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Jones, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Fannie, Lincoln, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Forest King, (of New-Haven,) Perry, Rio Janeiro Oct. 13, with coffee to John R. Dow. Sld. in co. with barks Greyhound, for Hampton Roads; John Denham, for New-Orleans. The bark Sallie Magee, for Richmond, sld. 9th. Vessels left before reported. Nov. 12, lat. 21 57, lon. 60 56, spoke brig Mary Stewart, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 9, for New-York.

Schr. Quindaro, (of Cambridge,) Wall, Savanilla, Oct. 25, with hides, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Carver, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Seguine, Elliott, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Anna W. Edwards, Harding, Petersburgh 3 ds., with cotton to C. H. Hardy.

Schr. Napoleon, (3-masted,) Simmons, Petersburgh 36 hours, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Loper, Petersburgh 3 ds., with tobacco, &c., to J. Price.

Schr. E Treat, Wesley, Philadelphia, with corn to Hyatt & Mount.

Schr. R. & E. Steelman, Campo, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with shingles.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Adeline Kelley, Kelley, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Governor Burton, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. S. V. Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Turk, Allen, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Bailey, Virginia, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Coral Queen, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. J. Jones, Jones, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mail, Bryman, Berlin corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Loper, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Gaus, Philadelphia, lumber.

Schr. Pavilion, Langley, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hannah Chase, ——, Portland, with stone.

Schr. J. Crawford, Smith, Virginia with wood.

Schr. Magellan, Hinman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Allen, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. F. Elmore, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Mitchell Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. C. Carroll, Brandt, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. G. Burton, Titcomb, Calais 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Amanda, Powers, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. W. O. Nettleton, Gaus, Virginia, corn.

Schr. Diadem, Blow, Norwich.

Schr. Arion, Austin, Fall River 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Florida, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., very light.

Below.

Ship Florence Nightingale, Holmes, Callao 102 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds.

Also, 1 brig unknown.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27—The steamer Jersey City, from Toledo to Dunkirk, was totally lost near Port Dover, Canada. The Captain and four men were saved, all the rest lost. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Eugenie—Br. ship, bound W., was seen, Nov. 18, lat. 39 36, lon. 69 30.

Harp—brig, of Bangor, from Jacksonville for Barbados, Nov. 16, lat. 29 36, lon. 66 19, 5 ds. out.

J. Baker—ship, from Cardiff, for Callao, Nov. 18, lat. 24 16 S., lon. 37 35.

J. S. Hazard—bark, bound E., Nov. 20, lat. 41, lon. 68 27.

Parkfield—bark, bound E., was signalized, Nov. 13, lat. 44 14, lon. 51 40.

Waverly—bark, from Boston for Isle of France, 20 ds. out, lat. 23 29, lon. 41 27.

"Zlonde"—bark, of Rockland, from Norfolk, for St. Vincent, Nov. 10, lat. 20 09, lon. 59 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Nov. 2, brig Isabella Beurmann, hence, just arrived; schr. Sarah Burton, Adams, for Boston in 5 ds.; ——— Weston, from Boston, just arr.

At Rio Grande Oct. 1, bark Arrow, of Salem, waiting; brig Harriet Hallock, King, for New-York, loading; Campbell, of Baltimore, condemned.

At Savanilla Nov. 5, brig Thomas Swan, for Carthagena next day, to load for New-York.

At Aguilla Nov. 2, bark A. A. Derbert, for New-York.

MATANZAS, Nov. 22—In port, Parthenon, Lane, waiting; brig John Curtis, Alexander, dischg.; brigs Hope, Top, and Lilian, Sawyer, dischg.; schrs. N. B Borden, dischg.; D. P. Doane, Karic, for Philadelphia; Nautilus, Tracy, for New-Orleans.

Cld., 14th, bark Saloite, Staples, Sagua; Gen. Hersey, Sprague, St. Marys; brig Yankee Blade, Gray, Pensacola. 15th, bark Bogota, Gibbs, Key West. 16th, schr. Araminta, Dinon, Savannah; bark Odd Fellow, Hanson, Mobile. 17th, brig Windward, Pensacola. 18th, Amanda Jane, St. Marys. 21st, schr. Fisher, Leroy, Cardenas, (all in ballast;) schr. Hallie Jackson, Gardner, mdse. to Savannah.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Tanara, from Baltimore.

Arr. off Queenstown, 15th, W. B. Dean, from New-York, and proceeded for Liverpool.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING.

LETTER FROM A MOTHER IN LOWELL, MASS.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, in order to test the remedy, and, when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

LOWELL, Mass. Mr. H. A. ALGER.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and, although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the SYRUP, and suffering, crying babies, and restless nights, have disappeared. A single trial of the SYRUP never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give relief to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MOZART NOMINATION—FIFTH WARD.

FOR CONSTABLE,
DAVID JACKSON.

No School nominations were made, but the Convention will reassemble TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 28.

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned Tax-Payers and Electors of the Seventh Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, recommend

MR CHARLES J. CHIPP

as a suitable person for Alderman:

Warren Harriot,
James Wallace,
James R. Floyd,
B. Quackenbush,
Justus W. Beebe,
E. M. Young,
Wm. C. Moore,
P. J. Schults,
D. Van Buren,
E. W. Crevieling,
R. O. Portington,
Henry Kiopenburg,
Henry N. Gamble,
Henry B. Mead,
John Mills,
James Blakley,
Wm. J. Haddock,
L. H. Dinsmore,
Peter C. Doremus,
Wm Marten,
A. H. M. Haddock,
Charles Turner,
Wm. H. Dobbs,
Wm. P. Wallace,
Fred'd Link,
Isaac G. Ogden,
Lambert Suydam, Jr.,
Lewis Radford,
J. D. Baldwin,
James H. Townsend,
Thomas Wiley,
Wm. West,
John Nash,
John W. Morgan,
Daniel Bates,
Wm. Quackenbush,
Charles H. Phelps,
Joshua W. Brown,
J. H. Kendall,
John Hillebrandt,
S. G. Southmayd,
Henry C. Bailey,
Geo. J. Schmeizel,
George Jeffers,
Oliver Howell,
T. Van Pelt,
Abm. Demerest,
Isaac C. Blauvelt,
George Driscoll,
Isaac Williams,
Henry Carlough,
C. H. Meday,
Charles F. Hunter,
John E. Bunce,
and many others.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.